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EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

English Policy as Seen in Parliament.

Miscellaneous Business in the House of Lords.

Meeting of the National Society for Women's Suffrage.

Hopes and Predictions of Confederate Bondholders.

The steamship *Hermann*, which left Bremen July 17 and Southampton July 20, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *China*. The Carington-Murray affair assumed a new phase on Saturday, July 17, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, in connection with a summons applied for against Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY, at the instance of Lord CARINGTON, in respect of a charge of perjury, which it is sought to found on the evidence given by Mr. MURRAY upon the charge of assault preferred by him against Lord CARINGTON, and which was heard on the 7th instant before Mr. D'EYNCOURT. The Magistrate who presided on Saturday was Mr. KNOX. Mr. GIFFARD, Q. C., and Hon. A. THESIGER again appeared as counsel for Lord CARINGTON, instructed by Messrs. FRESHFIELD, Lord CARINGTON's solicitors; Mr. GILL again appearing as counsel for Mr. GRENVILLE MURRAY, instructed by Messrs. HATHAWAY and ANDREWS. No decision was reached.

A Berlin correspondent of the *Madgeburger Zeitung* says that the leave of absence from the Presidency of the Ministry of State granted to Count BISMARK on the 30th ult. by His Majesty the King, is by no means a complete one. He asserts that in all important questions it is still considered necessary to consult the Minister, and that a continual correspondence is kept up between the Cabinet of the King and the absent President, who has resigned no part of his influence, but merely requested to be freed for a time from the formalities of office. The North German correspondent is authorized to state that these assertions are entirely without foundation.

The letter addressed by the Emperor to the late Minister of State, and delivered to him by M. SCHNEIDER the night before the decree for proroguing the Chamber appeared in the official journal, reads thus: My dear M. ROUHER—Here are the decrees you will have to get published. M. SCHNEIDER has given me such good reasons for proroguing the Legislative Body for an indefinite period, that I have acquiesced. (Here follow the decrees.) Believe, my dear M. ROUHER, in my sincere regret to see you quit me, and in my long-standing friendship.

NAPOLEON.

There seems to be now no doubt respecting the murder of Mr. and Mrs. POWELL in Abyssinia. Mr. WALTER POWELL, M.P., has just returned from Alexandria, with intelligence which is believed to be substantially authentic, that Mr. POWELL and his party were attacked and massacred by the Tekah tribe, and not by the Bezan tribe, as first reported. The Bezans afterwards came upon the murderers, compelled them not only to relinquish the booty, but to deliver up the bodies; and conveyed the bodies to the Swedish missionaries, by whom they were buried. No doubt is entertained of the correctness of this statement, and it is to be hoped that Mr. HENRY POWELL and Mr. JENKINS, who have been provided with a military escort by the Viceroy of Egypt, will succeed in bringing home the remains of their unfortunate relatives.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Weather—Mr. Gladstone and the Lords—Progress of the Church Bill—The Country—Parliamentary Business—The Orange Anniversaries—The Death of Lord Taunton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT MALVERN, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The thermometer has suddenly gone up 20°; we have had a week of dry hot weather; not a drop of rain at St. Swithen's; London is dusty, choleraic, and not nice smelling; so I have betaken myself "to the hills, to the hills, away." Even here, some hundreds of feet above tide level, on a steep incline that mounts a thousand more, in the Rose Garden of England, now filled with the perfume of glorious white lilies, the glass in my room stands at 88° at 8 A. M., and bids fair to get near the nineties—but the air is deliciously fresh and invigorating—different from the London article entirely—electric, ozonic, hygienic. London air needs to be filtered in the Strand, electerized at the Polytechnic, cooled with a few blocks of Wenham ice, and slightly perfumed by RIMMELL, to be fit for breathing. But to get the genuine, unadulterated article you must go to the hills or the sea. At both the air is good, salted or fresh; just now I prefer it fresh. So does "our CHARLOTTE." I wonder if that majestic, and somewhat more than queenly personage, as queens go, Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, would ever forgive me for reviving that once familiar American phrase—"our CHARLOTTE!" She looks so grand here on the hills, and among these lovely gardens, tall, majestic, proud and strong, not old-seeming in the least, imperious as *Lady Macbeth*, wearing her own gray hair like a crown. And the sight of her carries me back to the dear—perhaps I should rather say cheap—old days, when board in New-York was three dollars a week; when our promenades on Broadway were below Canal-street; when we ate ice creams at CONTOIT's and the Atlantic Gardens; when we assembled every evening on the Battery to hear the katydids; when our favorite excursion was to the Elysian Fields of Hoboken; when Niblo's Garden was out of town, and when our CHARLOTTE played at the Park Theatre, or in Leonard-street, or the Bowery, at $15 a week salary, better than she has ever played since. And now, after all these years, she is a social Queen at Rome, and comes to taste fresh English air and drink pure water from the Holy Wells of Malvern—absorb it from wet streets, perhaps, or grow strong under the heavy down pour of its invigorating douches.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LORDS.

But, though I am writing amid all the luxuriant beauty of the finest section of England, I must write of the scenes of surpassing interest which centre in the metropolis. Mr. GLADSTONE, in his most stately and imperious manner, has defied and defeated the Lords, whose amendments to the Church bill were rejected by the Commons by 124 majority. Mr. GLADSTONE was eloquent, impassioned, and was cheered with enthusiasm. Since the Cave is represented in the Cabinet by Mr. LOWE, and the Independent territory below the gangway by Mr. BRIGHT, never was a party so united. Military drill could hardly do more for the Liberals. They march into the lobby at the word of command and vote like firing by platoons. Mr. GLADSTONE is a man set under authority like the good Centurion. And the Tories can do nothing but protest and complain. According to the *Standard*, the Premier "has requited courtesy with insolence, forbearance with exaction, concession with overbearing dictation, compromise with obstinacy, and conciliation with bluster." What would you give for a fellow who can write out the entire dictionary in that style on any given subject and on any side! "The Lords," this writer tells us, "stand before the country in an attitude of forbearing but dignified resistance to aggression; the Commons in that of blustering and bullying insolence," all owing to Mr. GLADSTONE's "intolerant vanity and imperious arrogance."

It is true that Mr. GLADSTONE did not treat the Lords with much deference. He said they legislated like people up in a balloon, who looked down upon human affairs from such an eminence that they could not know much more about them than the man in the moon. His followers were frantically eager to reject the amendments. The *Saturday Review*, for a wonder, pays a compliment to the Conservative leader. It says:

> "It needed all Mr. DISRAELI's tact and imperturbable temper to preserve something like order in the Opposition under such a severe trial, and great credit is due to him for the solicitude with which he avoided giving occasion for offence, and the discretion with which he avoided useless divisions, and helped the business of the evening to go on."

Well, the amendments have been rejected. Concurrent endowment, the Commons, however inclined, dare not agree to. They are afraid of the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans, the whole dissenting and No-Popery interest in England and Scotland, which is eager to disestablish and disendow a Church tending more and more Romeward, and very determined not to give a penny to the Papists.

But this is not the feeling of the educated classes. They see all the sham of pretending to go for religious equality, and yet refusing to give five-sixths of the people of Ireland the chance to use their own money. Of course, if Ireland had herself any voice in the expenditure of her revenues, the Church of the vast majority might be at least as well cared for as the Churches of the small minorities. Bishops, Peers of all parties, voted in the Lords for something like a fair distribution. I have no doubt that three-fourths of the members of the House of Commons would be glad to do the same; but if they should, and if there should be a dissolution, how could they face their Murphyite constituents? They would be denounced in every conventicle, berated in every little Bethel, Bethesda and Ebenezer, and be defeated by the rate-paying constituencies.

The Irish Protestants of the upper classes are in favor of concurrent endowment. Here is the case of one of them stated in a letter to the *Times*:

> SIR: As I am an unfortunate Irish Peer without a vote, allow me to state through your columns that I entirely concur in the amendments of the Duke of CLEVELAND and Lord STANHOPE. As I have about 32,000 Roman Catholics living on my property and only about half a dozen Protestants, and have had occasion to give land for Roman Catholic religious buildings, I am, perhaps, not unqualified to hold an opinion on this subject. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
>
> DILLON.

Lord DILLON is a representative man, though he has no vote in the Lords. His wealth and position may be judged from the fact of his having 32,000 tenants on his estates. There are men who have ten times the number, but that number, well bestowed, will answer. But think of 32,000 Catholics to half a dozen Protestants, and all the property and revenues dedicated to religion given to the half-dozen minority. It is too flagrant a thing altogether. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of CLEVELAND, and a majority of the Lords thinking the "idolatry and superstitions of Popery" better than no religion, and good enough, perhaps, for the Irish—the best they will consent to have at all events—wish to devote to it a part of the Irish Church property, enough, at least, to endow Maynooth and provide every priest with a comfortable house and ten or twenty acres of land. But Mr. GLADSTONE holds himself and the Liberal Party pledged against any such division of the spoils. The Catholics do not press it. They have always refused it, because they do not wish to be accused of any selfish or mercenary motives, not to be under any very strong obligations to a Government that has never done anything but persecute, oppress and plunder them, as long as they could do so with impunity.

The Bill goes back to the Lords on Tuesday, to be passed as restored by the Commons, or defeated. If defeated, Parliament will be prorogued—there will be an Autumn session, the bill will be sent up again, perhaps with new Peers enough to pass it. But I will not weary you with predictions which the telegraph may have rendered stale, flat and unprofitable. The Lords are men of sense—they will not throw ashes in the face of the tempest. The people are so in the humor of disestablishment that there is no knowing how far they may carry it. It would not surprise me if some preternaturally progressive Englishman should arise within the present century, or the next, and ask why Bishops should be members of Parliament while clergymen cannot be; or why a born idiot should have power to defeat a measure which the wisest men elected by the people have adopted.

Great meetings have been held in the metropolis and many of the large towns to encourage the Liberal majority to resist the Lords' amendments—to hold up the hands of the Liberal leaders in their fight with the Philistines. I do not think they were needed for Mr. GLADSTONE or Mr. BRIGHT. The latter would be glad to give the Catholics a fair share of the Church moneys, and would like still better to use the whole surplus to buy land and sell it to the people. But the Liberation Society has been active in assuring Parliament that nothing will be satisfactory but general disestablishment and universal disendowment—the voluntary system—every man to paddle his own canoe, and every tub to stand square on its own bottom.

THE COUNTRY.

While London is in this stew of hot weather and warm politics—Church and Lords both in danger—the country is full of excursions, *fêtes*, flower shows, all sorts of holidays. The volunteers go into camps for practice, and have their drill-grounds fringed with all the nicest calico in the country round. The Odd Fellows put on their regalia, polish up their gorgeous jimcrackery, link their little fingers together, and march behind the loudest of brass bands through the villages, then gather in a clean meadow under broad spreading trees, dance, drink mild ale and soda-water, and have foot races, hurdle races, velocipede races. The Forresters, who come from a lower social stratum, add to these donkey races, in which the last long-eared conservative at the post wins the prize; races in sacks, where he that hurries tumbles, and slow-and-easy wins the day; three-legged races, in which they run in couples like married people and other partners, with the two inside legs tied together; so that they must move together or go sprawling, and the romantic old English game of kiss in the ring, very pretty indeed for people above or below the region of jealousy. But it takes muscle to do all these things, and the way English girls can dance three or four hours on the turf of a new-mown hay-field, gives one an immense idea of their capabilities. How heartily they enjoy it all! A poor girl, half killed with her daily toil, gets a few hours out in the evening, dances industriously on the greensward in the pure air, and wakes up next morning fresh and rosy. If Dr. GULLY would add daily dancing on his lovely lawn, and a plenty of kiss in the ring, with good music to wind up with, to his lamp baths and douches, his patients would have shorter bills and better appetites.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

Very little business has been done or is likely to be done in Parliament, besides that of the Irish Establishment, which absorbs the time of the session. The Marquis of TOWNSHEND brought in twenty bills, all of a moral and philanthropic character, against whipping children, throwing orange peel on the sidewalks, grinding discordant hurdy-gurdies, &c.; but they were ruthlessly opposed by Earl GRANVILLE and withdrawn. The Earl, who is the Liberal leader in the Lords, is perhaps the politest and mildest-mannered man in Great Britain; but he has had the gout so badly all the session as to be obliged to come in at times on crutches; and I cannot help thinking that the Marquis of TOWNSHEND's benevolent little abortions have fared the worse for it. But the Liberal leader never forgot his manners, and an eye-witness assures me that when a near-sighted secretary blundered over the gouty foot, and turned to stammer out his apologies, the tortured Minister, like VAN AMBURGH with his head just out of the lion's mouth, greeted him with a smile, while tears of agony were running down his cheeks. Yesterday the Earl of CARNARVON reported some recommendations of a committee for improving the acoustic properties of the chamber, so as to enable the reporters to hear their Lordships' speeches. Earl GRANVILLE's remarks on the subject strike me as a trifle gouty. He said he was

> "Very skeptical with respect to the bad acoustic properties of the House, and he felt that he was an authority, for he had sat in it twenty-three years, and he was astonished at the accuracy with which he was usually reported. In the next place, he was rather deaf, yet he could hear very well in it; and thirdly, he was very much in the habit of mumbling, so much so, that he had been oftener stated to be unintelligible than any one of their Lordships. He believed the fault rested rather with their Lordships themselves than their chamber—if they would speak out and say something worth listening to they would be heard very well. He hoped the noble Earl would leave the matter in the hands of the Government."

And the Earl of CARNARVON, who is amiability itself without any intermixture of gout, kindly withdrew his resolutions.

The efforts of some gallant gentlemen to get the Government to remove the grating from the ladies' gallery in the House of Commons have met with no better success. Mr. LAYARD took pains to canvass two hundred ladies on the subject, and found only two in favor of the removal, though all of them would be grateful for a little more space and air, for the abomnible dog-hole now has neither, and the highest ladies in the land have to sit on the stone steps outside, waiting for the doors to be opened, and then be suffocated listening to the debates. On the other hand Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELY has had a piece of plate presented him by two hundred ladies for trying to get the grating removed. He says the supporters of the grating were chiefly married men, and as to ulterior views, he had only one.

> "And that arose on a question of morality, inasmuch as a well-known young Irishman of that day, who had a handsome wife, on his maiden speech, rushed up to the dark lantern, under the expectation of finding the form he loved; but, features and outline being undistinguishable, he clasped to his heart the considerable form of her Grace of ——, much to the Duchess' disgust—at least so she said."

This refers to the, if possible, worse place, a sort of ventilator in the garret of the old St. Stephens, through which the ladies of the period looked down upon while they inhaled the mingled breaths of their adorers. See fashionable novels of twenty years ago—*passim*.

ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.

The Orange anniversaries in Ireland were celebrated with an entire disregard of law as to party processions, tunes and emblems, and with a considerable amount of rioting, but of a milder type than was anticipated. Not more than five or six persons were killed in the last representation of the Battle of the Boyne, but I doubt if there is a whole pane of glass in any Catholic school in Belfast, and the glaziers are enthusiastic.

OBITUARY.

Lord TAUNTON, better known in America, probably, as Mr. LABOUCHERE, died very suddenly a few days ago. On Tuesday of last week he made a very impressive speech in the Lords on the Church bill, and spoke again more briefly on Friday. His speech called out the earnest thanks of the Earl of DUNRAVEN, for he testified to the admirable conduct of the Catholic clergy of Ireland at the period of the famine and on other important occasions. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1846-7, and had many opportunities of knowing the country intimately. He traveled in America with Lord DERBY and the present Speaker of the House of Commons. Representing the borough of Taunton for thirty years, he held important positions connected with trade and the Colonies. On being raised to the Peerage he took the name of his borough for his title; but there is a great awkwardness in these changes of name. A man distinguishes himself in politics, literature, &c., and is known over the world. Suddenly his name disappears from the newspapers, and he is never heard of more. He has not died, or we should have an obituary; he has been raised to the Peerage, and thereby sunk in the waters of oblivion. Lethe closes over him. He is henceforth Lord somebody; but who he is you never know without an awkward and troublesome explanation. Extremes meet. A man disgraces himself, changes his name, and is lost sight of. A man distinguishes himself, and undergoes the same process at the hands of his Sovereign. The same thing, nearly, happens in regular course. The eldest son of an Earl does not bear his father's name, or the one to which he will succeed. Earl DERBY's heir is Lord STANLEY. The future Earl RUSSELL is now distinguishing himself as Lord AMBERLEY; the future Earl of DUNRAVEN is, I trust, enjoying the American hospitalities to which I took the liberty of commending him, as Lord ADARE. It may be all very well for people who spend their days and nights over BURKE and DEBUTT; but it bothers the rest of us.

MONADNACK.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

Meeting of the London National Society for Women's Suffrage—Speeches of Mr. J. S. Mill, Professor Fawcett, M. P., Lord Houghton, Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, M. P., and Others.

On the afternoon of Saturday, July 17, the London National Society for Women's Suffrage met in Conduit-street, Bond-street. There was a very numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Mrs. P. A. TAYLOR (who presided,) Mrs. FAWCETT (wife of the honorable member for Brighton,) Mr. J. S. Mill, Lord Houghton, Right Hon. Jas. Stansfeld, M. P.; Sir C. W. Dilke, M. P.; Mr. M'Laren, M. P.; Mr. P. A. Taylor, M. P.; Professor Fawcett, M. P.; Rev. Charles and Mrs. Kingsley, Mr. John Morley, Professor Masson, Mr. Boyd Kinnear, Mr. Thomas Hare, Sir W. Lawson, M. P.; Mr. Price, M. P.; Sir D. Wedderburn, M. P.; Mr. Winterbotham, M. P.; Mr. Jas. Heywood, Hon. Auberon Herbert, M. Arles-Dufour, M. Louis Blanc, Herr Karl Blind, Mrs. S. Lucas, Miss Helen Taylor, Mrs. M. D. Conway, Mr. Sheldon Amos, Mr. F. W. Chesson, Mr. G. J. Holyoake, Mr. Frank Hill and Mr. C. H. Hopwood.

Upon the motion of JOHN STUART MILL, Esq., the chair was taken by Mrs. PETER TAYLOR. Letters apologizing for their unavoidable absence and expressing approbation of the objects of the Association, were read from the Solicitor-General, (Sir J. D. Coleridge,) Mr. F. G. C. Leslie, and Professor Newman.

THE REPORTS.

The Secretary (Miss CAROLINE BIGGS) then read a brief report, from which it appeared that during the present year 220 petitions had been presented to Parliament on this subject, containing 41,000 signatures, and that 18,500 pamphlets had been distributed, written by Mr. MILL, Miss COBBE, Mme. BODICHON, Professor NEWMAN and others. Mr. THOMAS HARE moved, and Mr. BOYD KINNEAR seconded, the adoption of the report.

SPEECH OF MR. MILL.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who was received with loud and continued applause, congratulated the Society upon the success of this their first effort in political organization. The admission of women to the franchise, which not long since was a mere protest on behalf of abstract right, had now grown into a definite political aim, seriously pursued by many thousands of active adherents. He had always held the opinion that women had the same right to the suffrage as men, and it had been his good-fortune to know many ladies very much better fitted to exercise it than the majority of the men of his acquaintance. Nevertheless, he confessed that he was not prepared for the large amount of sympathy and support which this movement had received. That success would be unaccountable were it not for some important allies that had been at work in their behalf. The first of these was the sense of natural justice. They were fighting against disabilities and disqualifications, and claiming equal chances and opportunities for both halves of mankind. Another auxiliary at work for them was the progress of the age. All the tendencies that characterized modern improvement were on their side; the growing ascendency of moral over physical force, of social influences over brute strength, of the idea of right over the law of might; the philanthropic spirit, that which seeks to raise the weak and the oppressed; the democratic spirit, the disposition to extend political rights, and to deem any class insufficiently protected unless it had a voice in choosing those by whom the laws are made; the free-trade spirit; the force of the new conception of human improvement and happiness, the habit of estimating human beings by their intrinsic worth, by what they are and what they do, and not by what they are born to—all these were powerful aids in the works they were undertaking. Every improvement that characterized the present age would be found tending in the same direction. Not one of them would be thoroughly realized and perfected unless women with all their moral and intellectual capabilities properly developed, were associated in the work; and the pedantic nonsense talked about the proper sphere of woman would appear thoroughly ridiculous when pleaded as an excuse for excluding them from the minor matter of politics when their assistance could be dispensed with in the most arduous. Look, for instance, at education, the one great cry of the day. Were they going to educate a nation without the aid of women? Women were the acknowledged best teachers of young children, and numbers of them were eager, both professionally and as volunteers, to put their hand to the work, the only hindrance to their being equally capable instructors to more advanced pupils was that they could not teach what they had not been allowed to learn. In the Northern States of America a large majority of the teachers were women. Was it likely, then, that when women found themselves side by side with the men of the present, teaching and training the men of the future, they would believe in the right of their pupils to political supremacy over them? Would they feel themselves less worthy of a vote than the men who had been taught by them how to use their vote? He would like to see the face of the man so taught who would stand up and refuse it to them. Turning to the management of the poor, he ventured to predict that the great national question would never be successfully treated till women took their proper, and, perhaps, the principal share in its management, both in the workhouses and hospitals for the poor. Those who best knew how to manage a household would be the best calculated to manage a workhouse; and so with regard to all that concerned the details of public expenditure, what superintendence would be equal to that of an experienced mother of a family? If we meant to meet the demand of the age for a Government at once cheap and efficient, the most vigilant and capable agents for making the money go as far as possible would generally be found among women. The nursing of the sick was a privilege which had seldom been denied to women. The nursing of the sick in most public establishments was necessarily mainly carried on by women, and it was now understood that they ought to be educated women. No ignorant person could be a good nurse. The prevention and cure of disease was likely to become a branch of public administration. At present the medical staff of the unions was wretchedly underpaid, and nothing like so numerous as it ought to be; and how was it to be made efficient if the door were persistently shut upon those women, who claimed medical education to fit them for such duties? Until the medical profession was opened to women there would never be a sufficient supply of educated medical practitioners for any but the rich. Society was feeling every day more and more that the services of women were wanted for other uses than to "suckle fools and chronicle small beer." Many were now saying that women should be better educated, in order that they might be able to educate men; and, truly, if they were to educate men, the education of a well-educated man could hardly be denied to them. But these very moderate reformers fell into the mistake about women that was made about the working classes—people were willing to educate them, but expected them, after being educated, to content themselves with the same treatment which they had met with before. That could not be. Those who were fit to train men for their work would think themselves fit to share in that work. The higher education of women, and their political emancipation, were sure to go forward together. They might safely affirm, then, that their cause was powerfully backed, since it had for its allies the great forces which were everywhere at work striving to improve the world. Their success would greatly strengthen all those forces, and they, by their increasing strength, would help on that success;—whoever helped forward one beneficent object would prove in the end to have promoted many more. Their business was to go on as a society, doing that which they had hitherto done, striving for the suffrage and for the suffrage only, gain that, and whatever was desirable for women would ultimately follow; but until that was gained, nothing was obtained that might not be resumed at the caprice of our rulers. The great practical distinction between those who could protect themselves and those were at the mercy of others was the political franchise. Even in America it was found that to abolish slavery was not enough; the negroes could not be really free until they had the franchise. Representative assemblies, in the election of which they had no voice, inflicted or permitted treatment which would have reduced them to a condition almost worse than their previous state. The extension of the suffrage, so long as women were excluded from it, was a positive injury to them. The suffrage was the turning point in women's cause—that alone would insure them an equal hearing and fair play. With it they could not be denied any just right, or excluded from any fair advantage. All, therefore, should aid this enterprise as the best means of accelerating the particular improvement in which they felt a special interest. He concluded by moving, "That this Society declares its strong conviction that it is in the highest degree unjust and impolitic to make sex the ground of exclusion from the exercise of political rights."

REMARKS OF PROFESSOR FAWCETT.

Professor FAWCETT, M. P., supported the resolution. He was disposed to think that the view taken by Mrs. TAYLOR as to the time when their victory would be achieved was of too gloomy a character. The principles laid down in the resolution were so self-evidently true, and the movement in its favor so conclusive, that he ventured to think they should not have to wait at any rate a longer time than the shortest space that had been alluded to before that victory was won. Nothing was more extraordinary than the growth of public opinion upon certain questions, and that which at one time seemed hopeless soon became a reality. This was particularly the case with regard to education. He could remember the time when it was almost considered an extravagance to advocate compulsory education. Now the idea was received with popular favor, and he believed it would be so with regard to women's franchise. For years this subject was looked upon only as a dream of philosophers, and they must remember that there were some persons who thought it was far more contemptuous to call a man a philosopher than to denounce him as an ignoramus. When this subject was first introduced into Parliament by Mr. MILL it was treated with derision; but it was no exaggeration to say that in one night it passed forever out of the region of ridicule, and no man in the House of Commons would now think of so treating it. When Mr. JACOB BRIGHT, in a most able and temperate speech, proposed to admit women to vote at municipal elections, not a single word of ridicule was heard, and the whole thing was settled in a quarter of an hour. He therefore thought that in five years at least they might be able to congratulate themselves upon seeing the injustice of placing women under political disability destroyed forever. They could not but feel the loss in Parliament of one who was their natural leader on this question, but in his absence from the House it was absolutely impossible for the matter to be in better hands than those of Mr. JACOB BRIGHT. He (Mr. FAWCETT) for one should not be satisfied until women were placed in what he considered to be their proper position, when they should enjoy equal rights, and have the same use of the educational endowments of the country as men had, and the same opportunity of turning the faculties with which they were endowed to the best possible advantage. The resolution was then put and carried.

REMARKS OF LORD HOUGHTON.

Lord HOUGHTON, in seconding the resolution, referred to a passage in Mr. MILL's work, to the effect that laws would never be improved unless there were numerous persons whose moral sentiments were better than the existing laws; and it might be safely assumed that there were numerous persons both here and elsewhere who thought the law with regard to the women of this country extremely impolitic and unjust. His own education upon this subject had been much guided by his experience in an early portion of his life in Eastern countries, and also by a portion of his study. Notwithstanding the disadvantage which attended female life in the East there were many instances where women had shown a remarkable capacity for government, and had become eminent in the State. There was one portion of political equality which had struck him in history as conceded to women, and that was the political equality of the scaffold. During the French Revolution he was not aware of any instance in which women had claimed exemption on account of their sex. They went to the scaffold with the same sense of responsibility as others. It was conceded that a large amount of power existed on the part of women, unaccompanied by a sense of political responsibility. He was inclined to wish that power should always be connected with responsibily—a woman should feel herself a citizen as much as a man. There was no reason why her affections and passions should be more likely to guide her wrong than those of men, and he believed if women were educated in this feeling, the political influence they would exercise would be more beneficial than the power they exercised now. With regard to the effect which it would have upon their homes, their daily lives, and all those matters, a great amount of rubbish has been talked. As to the various professions in life, women should have a fair chance, and that was all that was asked for them. There were difficulties enough in their way, as was seen by the impediment which they met with even in procuring employment in the trade of watchmaking, in which Swiss women were so skillful, and in their procuring employment as compositors in printing offices, notwithstanding the efforts of Miss FAITHFUL; but though they might have to struggle hard, no doubt their energy would enable them to overcome these difficulties, and what would aid them most would be the sense that they did not labor under any social or political degradation.

REMARKS OF MR. JOHN MORLEY.

Mr. JOHN MORLEY supported the resolution. Their present object was rather conference than conversion, although he acknowledged himself a convert by the dissertations and discussions of Mr. MILL at the time of his being an undergraduate at Oxford. Experience had strengthened his views on this subject. The bill which they might introduce into Parliament should be simply permissive in its character. There were a body of men for whom, personally, he had the highest respect, who could not understand how those who were working for a social regeneration should think of inviting women to take any part in public action. He alluded to the Positiveists; but even to them they might appeal irresistibly, upon their own principles, to support the bill, if they set aside all questions of the final cause, and accepted it as an experiment. It had been well said that every social truth and every public reform had to pass through three stages; first the stage of neglect, secondly of the epigram, thirdly the guillotine, and finally, universal acceptance. As to the third stage, the temper of the times had removed the possibility of that, although, as the blood of the martyrs was said to be the seed of the Church, it was questionable whether that was a subject for congratulation. The first stage, that of neglect, had certainly been passed, but the stage of ridicule had not, in his opinion, entirely ceased; and even from this they might derive encouragement, for it showed that the time had come when an endeavor should be made to bring men to a more serious frame of mind. The project was no longer an idea, but came before the public in a practical form, and in a manner that must secure for it ultimate success. The resolution was then put and carried. Other remarks by Sir C. W. DILKE, Mr. P. A. TAYLOR, M. P., and Mr. STANSFELD, M. P., followed, the meeting afterward being adjourned.

THE ALABAMA.

Freshest Opinions of Professor Goldwin Smith.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: The extreme positions of Mr. SUMNER's speech may now be said to have been repudiated by public opinion in America; the intention of coercing us by the threat of war has been disclaimed; and the attitude assumed toward England by General GRANT's Government is amicable and courteous.

If the British Government now saw fit, without further discussion, to take a frank and generous step in advance, the motive of the act could not be misunderstood, nor could the honor of England suffer any disparagement.

I am aware that the case of the *Alabama* is a case for arbitration, and that an arbitrator representing the general rights and interests of nations should be slow to hold a neutral Power responsible in damages for a mere failure to prevent a violation of its territory, there being no evidence of complicity or connivance. But if policy suggests, there is nothing to forbid a relinquishment of our strict legal rights, though no policy can warrant an abandonment of honor. And the voice of true honor tells us that the *Alabama* ought not to have escaped.

A spontaneous offer of compensation for the mischief done by the *Alabama* made at this moment would, as I believe, satisfy the great majority of the American people, and close morally, as well as legally, a controversy which is full of evil—not sentimental only, but commercial—at present, and which is fraught with danger for the future. I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH.

ITHACA, July 3.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

Hopes of an English Bondholder.

To the Editor of the London Morning Post:

SIR: It has been asserted that these bonds would act as a set-off against the *Alabama* claims, and this may be their ultimate fate; but, as a holder, I am by no means disposed to admit that our claims, which are founded—first, on the American Government having seized the cotton which was hypothecated for their payment; second, on the grievance the bondholders have sustained, on the Government of the United States, or rather the Congress, having forcibly interfered to compel the Southern States to repudiate their obligations to the bondholders. On both or either of these causes the United States Government are bound, according to the law of nations, to pay these bonds.

I think, therefore, it will be admitted that although they may, for the sake of burying all differences between the United States and England in oblivion, be set off against the damages done by the *Alabama*, they stand, on international and equitable grounds, on a far higher footing. So far, therefore, as settling all differences arising out of the late war are concerned, I should be glad to see the matter adjusted; but I protest against our equitable and legal claims depending in any way on the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, which, in an international point of view, can only be paid as an act of grace.

The holders of Confederate cotton bonds—I speak of those issued by Messrs. SCHRODER & Co., the only foreign loan the Confederate States contracted—have only to exercise a little more patience and their claims will be paid by the Southern States themselves. The dishonest tyranny which compelled them to repudiate the debt, which they held more sacred than any other as a point of honor to pay, cannot last much longer. The South are beginning to breathe again, and they will obtain plenty of Chinese labor to replace that of the negroes; and as prosperity advances, and more capital is required for them to cultivate their estates, the first thing they will do is to turn their eyes toward England for its supply; and the first thing that will naturally suggest itself is the payment of this paltry loan.

What would be three or four millions sterling divided among the Southern States? Besides this, the South will have something to say as well as the West when the great question—the real question which caused the late war, viz., free trade—comes on for discussion.

The holders of cotton bonds have only to lock their bonds up in their boxes and calmly await events. The Committee of Cotton Bondholders having placed their case before the Government not only of Mr. DISRAELI, but of Mr. GLADSTONE, and both Governments having agreed that it should be referred to any commission that may be set on foot, they have only to exercise a little more patience.

It neither suits the commercial nor political relations of the two countries to have the large claims that are admitted to exist on both sides for damages arising out of the incidents in the war to be kept open—nor will they be kept open—especially during such an agitation as is about to commence in the United States relative to free trade.

Thank God, this free-trade agitation will commence free from the question of slavery; it will not be again stifled by enlisting sympathy with the North, because they alleged they were fighting the battle of Freedom against Slavery. All America, with the exception of the New-England States, will be in favor of free trade; and out of this agitation something favorable may arise for JULY 19. A COTTON BONDHOLDER.

INTERNATIONAL AQUATICS.

Movements of the Oxford Crew.

From the London Times, July 20.

It has been arranged that this interesting match shall be rowed over the well-known Oxford and Cambridge course on Saturday, the 31st inst. After a week's preliminary trials, five Oxonians and a coxswain, from whom the competitors against the Americans will be finally chosen, have got into regular training. Rev. Dr. HORNBY, Head Master of Eton, has placed his fishing-villa—well known to all old Etonians as Black Pots—at their disposal. The villa is situated on the Bucks shore of the Thames, and contiguous to the training course, which is in that part of the river that runs through the private portion of the Windsor Home Park, between the Victoria Bridge at Datchet and the Albert Bridge at Old Windsor. The gentlemen in training are the following: Mr. F. WILLAN, 1; Mr. A. C. YARBOROUGH, 2; Mr. J. C. TINNE, (President of the Oxford University Boat Club,) 3; Mr. S. D. DARBISHIRE, 4; Mr. W. S. WOODHOUSE, 5; Mr. J. H. HALL, coxswain. Most of the crew are old Etonians, and the four finally selected, judging from their admirable style of rowing at the present time, will doubtless prove themselves creditable representatives of the Oxford University, and worthy competitors of the Americans who have hazarded the challenge in the forthcoming contest.

LEWISTON, Me., July 31.—An old man named JOHN GANNON, aged 80 years, was run over by the up train on the Grand Trunk Railway this morning and had his right leg crushed. He was sitting on the track, and the engineer thought he was a trackman. He will not recover.

TELEGRAMS.

Dissatisfaction in Spain with Napoleon's Carlist Policy.

The Mustering of Carlists Allowed in the South of Spain.

The Official Dispatches with Prussia to be Published by Von Beust.

Editors Sentenced in France for Publishing Canards.

SPAIN.

The Carlist Movement—Dissatisfaction with Napoleon's Course—Minister Sickles and Serrano.

MADRID, Saturday, July 31.

There is much dissatisfaction here at NAPOLEON's lenity toward the Carlist conspirators on the frontiers. The Press comment severely on the course taken by the French Government. Bands of Carlists have appeared in various places within the last few days. Many arrests have been made.

General SICKLES, the new American Minister, in presenting his credentials to Marshal SERRANO, said that the United States now more than ever appreciate the traditional amity of Spain, as animated by new sympathies and a common participation in constitutional liberties.

Marshal SERRANO replied that the Government would endeavor to increase the amity so happily existing between the two peoples, which was bound by ancient bonds, and now having others equally powerful in the beneficial exercise of the amplest liberties placed by the Constitution in accordance with the monarchy of such glorious memories. He concluded with a tribute to Mr. SICKLES, and expressed his belief that General GRANT could not have made a more grateful selection to the Spanish people.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31.

The *Patrie* of to-day says that the Spanish Government allows the Carlists to muster in the north, but is collecting forces to prevent the movement southward.

AUSTRIA.

The Official Dispatches with Prussia to be Published by Von Beust—Minister Jay.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 31.

The *Presse*, the official organ, says that VON BEUST intends to publish all the official dispatches with Prussia to justify the late assertion made to the delegation.

Minister JAY has returned from Hamburg and resumed his duties.

FRANCE.

Sentence of Editors for Publishing Canards.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31.

The manager and two of the editors of the *Rappel* newspaper have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a large fine for publishing false news.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Health of Mr. Gladstone—Practice of the Oxford Crew.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who has been ill for a few days past, has returned to London. His health is much improved, though he is still weak.

The Oxford boat crew went down the river Thames to Pangborne, to practice. This was done to get deeper water and a longer course. The Oxfords have just received a new four-oared racing boat, built by SALTER, and who is now engaged upon one for the Harvard crew. The weight of the Harvard crew is four pounds more than that of the Oxford.

The Harvard crew were out again this morning and this evening for practice. The pace made was good. The betting is two to one on the Oxfords.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The Line to be Open for Business on Aug. 15—The Tolls.

The following has been sent over the cable:

BREST, France, Saturday, July 31.

To the Associated Press, New-York:

The directors of the French-American Telegraph Company beg you to be their medium for expressing their gratitude to the Press who have so kindly and effectually recorded their efforts. This Company will begin business on the 15th of August, with a reduction of—say twenty per cent. on the present tariff; also, giving further facilities which they hope will be appreciated by the public. Press dispatches, of course, will be half price. Further details will be published by our agent.

Recommandée avec priere derepleter.

COLLIGNON.

CUBA.

Government Expenses—Cost of the War.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 31.

The following estimates have been made for August:

Expenses of the War Department	$800,000
Expenses of the Navy Department	350,000
Expenses of the Civil Department	750,000
Miscellaneous	300,000
Total	$2,200,000

MEXICO.

An Insurrection in Yucatan—The Volcanic Eruption in Colima Increasing.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 31.

The steamship *Cleopatra* arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 22d inst. All was quiet at Queretaro. The Puebla Railroad will be open in September. An insurrection had broken out among the Indians of Yucatan. The volcanic eruption in Colima was growing worse.

CANADA.

The New Scare—Troops Ready for an Emergency—Prorogation of Parliament.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 31.

It is stated that Colonel HANSON, Brigade Major of the three river districts, received orders on Thursday to hold all the companies in his command in readiness to march to the frontier at an hour's notice. Two strong battalions were at once mustered, and now await orders.

The meeting of the Dominion Parliament has been prorogued until the 27th of September, and not then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The potato disease has appeared in some localities near the coast of New-Brunswick.

Reception of General Hancock in Sioux City, Iowa—General Schofield at Denver.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, July 31.

A dispatch from Sioux City, Iowa, of the 30th, says: General HANCOCK and staff arrived from the Upper Missouri this morning. A public reception was given them by the citizens. An address by the Mayor was briefly responded to by General HANCOCK. The General spent the day at the residence of General HARNEY. He will leave to-night for St. Paul, thence to the Birtish Colony.

General SCHOFIELD received a complimentary dinner at Denver last evening. Many prominent citizens were present.

TENNESSEE.

Close of the Debate Between the Candidates for the Governorship—The Prospect.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, July 31.

The candidates for the Governorship closed their appointments here to-day. The friends of Governor SENTER serenaded him last night, and elicited a short speech. General STOKES' friends this morning escorted him to the Capitol with much enthusiasm.

The debate was opened by Governor SENTER, who introduced nothing new. General STOKES spoke with much vigor to a crowd largely composed of negroes, who were apparently with him. They applauded him warmly. After speaking he was serenaded by his supporters.

The nomination of a Conservative ticket here, composed of the supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, has chilled the ardor of the Senter Republicans. It is believed that a majority of them will support STOKES.

The *State Journal* this afternoon publishes resolutions denouncing the registration and calling upon all Republicans to support STOKES.

VIRGINIA.

The Proposed Union of the Republicans—Reply of Dr. Gilmer to John W. Jenkins.

RICHMOND, Saturday, July 31.

Dr. GILMER, Chairman of the Committee of the "Walker ring" of the Republican Party, has replied to the letter of JOHN W. JENKINS, Chairman of the State Central Committee of the "Wells ring," urging the union of the party. In his letter he says that the Walker Republicans left the Wells Party because they were either forced to do so or to oppose the policy of the President. After alluding to the almost unanimous indorsement of Republican principles by the white men of the State, and asserting that the colored people who were misled by the Wells leaders are now flocking by hundreds to the Grant-Walker standard, he concludes as follows:

> "You ask for a coalition of the two wings of the Republican Party. I cannot admit that the party is divided. On the contrary I claim that the Grant-Walker Party is the National Republican Party of Virginia, representing the policy of the President and of Congress, and as such has no division to heal. To the late Wells Party I have only to say: We shall gladly welcome them to our ranks, for we are unwilling to deprive any class of citizens of the innumerable blessings that must flow to Virginia from an unequivocal enforcement of those national principles of which President GRANT and Congress are the head and front."

Powers of the Governor of Louisiana—Decisions of the Supreme Court.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, July 31.

The Supreme Court of the State, sitting at Monroe, La., has rendered two decisions adverse to the power to remove officers appointed to State and other offices, which has been freely exercised by Governor WARMOTH. In the case of the Mayor of Jefferson City the Court decided that no vacancy existed, and the Governor had no power to appoint. In the case of the Parish Judge removed by Governor WARMOTH on the ground that the incumbent had not filed an eligibility oath with the Secretary of State, and because of his alleged disfranchisement under the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court decides that the act of the Governor in removing the Judge was without authority, the section of the act conferring the power of removal being unconstitutional; that Judges must be removed in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, and their eligibility must be determined judicially. The Court orders that the Judge removed by the Governor retain his office.

Long Branch—Movements of President Grant—The Arrivals.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 31.

President GRANT, accompanied by General PORTER, arrived here to-day from Washington, and joined his family at the Stetson House. In the afternoon he drove out with his family. He attended a concert in the parlor in the evening. The President and his family will attend service at the Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow. The hotels here are all crowded.

The arrivals for the past twenty-four hours number 3,500. The Dolphin Yacht Club of Philadelphia, on their Summer cruise, arrived here, and, after a short stay, proceeded on their way home. JOHN SLANE, the Brooklyn fireman who was severely burned at the fire on Sunday last, has recovered, and received a splendid gift from the guests at the Mansion House.

Fatal Results of a Druggist's Mistake in Baltimore—Revenue Frauds.

BALTIMORE, Md., Saturday, July 31.

A fatal case of poisoning occurred in this city last evening by the administration of a dose of poison put up by a druggist through mistake. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that death was caused by a dose of aqua ammonia, administered through the gross carelessness of the apothecary. The prescription by the physician called for aqua cinnamon.

A number of cases of violation of the Revenue laws, by selling cigars from boxes not properly stamped, have been before the United States Commissioner this week. In nearly all the cases the parties have been held to await the action of the Grand Jury of the United States District Court at the September term.

General Sheridan in Vermont—Reception in Burlington.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Saturday, July 31.

General SHERIDAN arrived here yesterday afternoon and was received by the Mayor, Common Council and numerous citizens. His reception was one of the most cordial ever extended to any person, civil or military, in this place. On Monday evening he will hold a public reception at the City Hall. Senator EDMUNDS will deliver the address of welcome. General SHERIDAN will remain here for several days.

In firing a salute in honor of the General's arrival, PETER LANDER, Jr., a member of the First Vermont Battery, had an arm blown off below the elbow.

Chinese Labor—Chinese Merchants on the Way to New-York.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, July 31.

The laborers working on the railroad bridge, building across the Mississippi River at Omaha, by Mr. BOOMER, having struck, an agent has been dispatched to San Francisco to get Chinese to take their places.

A dispatch from JOS. MEDILL, of the Chicago commercial party, dated at Toano yesterday, says the party have with them two wealthy Chinese merchants, doing business in San Francisco. They will spend a week in Chicago, and then proceed to New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. Their object is to make business acquaintances. They speak, read and write English.

The Crops in Western New-York.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Saturday, July 31.

Notwithstanding more rain has fallen this year than on an average for the past ten years, the prospects for the crops were never better in this section. The wheat yield is expected to be one-third larger than usual, and an enormous hay crop will be harvested, should the weather hold fair long enough.

Death of a Former Rebel Officer in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, July 31.

Colonel THOMAS P. AUGUST, a prominent lawyer, died this morning. He was an officer in the Mexican war, and Colonel of the Fifth Virginia Confederate Regiment during the civil war, and a former State Senator from this District.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE GREEK IDYLL.

He sat the quiet stream beside—
His white feet laving in the tide—
And watched the pleasant waters glide
Beneath the skies of Summer.
She singing came from mound to mound,
Her footfall on the thymy ground
Unheard; his tranquil haunt she found—
That beautiful new comer.

He said—"My own Glycerium;
The pulses of the wood are dumb,
How well I knew that thou wouldst come,
Beneath the branches gliding."
The dreamer fancied he had heard
Her footstep, whensoever stirred
The Summer wind, or languid bird
Amid the boughs abiding.

She dipped her fingers in the brook,
And gazed awhile with happy look
Upon the windings of a book
Of Cyprian hymnings tender.
The ripples to the ocean raced—
The flying minutes passed in haste;
His arm was round the maiden's waist—
That waist so very slender.

O cruel Time! O tyrant Time!
Whose Winter all the streams of rhyme,
The flowing waves of love sublime,
In bitter passage freezes.
I only see the scrambling goat,
The lotos on the waters float,
While an old shepherd with an oat
Pipes to the Autumn breezes.

—*Walter Savage Lander.*

A CICCIATA AT ROME.

From Once a Week.

On the eve of the year of revolutions, 1848, ere it was the fashion to get up excursions to either the Holy Land or the Eternal City, I chanced to witness at Rome one of the strangest spectacles that ever tourist in search of the sensational set eyes on—an unmistakable trait of barbarian manners, dating back, it is said, to the darkest ages of the world's history.

I had been staying in Rome for some time—until, in fact, I had become intensely wearied with its art monuments and its sacerdotal pageantry—when one afternoon, while strolling on the Corso, I encountered a former friend of mine, Count Graziani.

"Ah! *poverino*, you at Rome!" cried he; "what are you doing here?"

"I hardly know," I replied; "I was putting precisely the same question to myself the moment I recognized you."

"One is therefore to understand, I presume, that you have been in the capital of the Cæsars a certain number of days, weeks or months—sufficiently long at any rate to feel bored?"

"You have guessed correctly; that is precisely my case. Show some pity for me, and suggest to me a way of amusing myself during the few days I feel I must still remain here for letters from England. You, being a native, of course know Rome well. I have gone diligently through my Murray—seen the Vatican, the Quirinal, and St. Peter's, and one knows not how many other churches; have contemplated what remains of the Capitol—the Tarpeian Rock failed to interest me; have visited the Sistine Chapel in the morning, the Corso at noon, and the Coliseum at midnight. I have explored the catacombs, seen the Palazzo Doria and all the other show palaces; have been, of course, to Tivoli, taking in Hadrian's Villa on the road. Thanks to a chance acquaintance, I have also been presented to the Pope; I have seen, I expect, the entire College of Cardinals, have admired the pirouettes of one or two celebrated opera dancers, and made the acquaintance of several young and interesting brigands, sojourning at present in the Castle of St. Angelo. In fact, I have seen all that is to be seen so far as I know of. Very possibly, however, you can show me something I have not yet made acquaintance with."

The Count considered for a moment, then inquired of me how long I was likely to remain. "If over Thursday," said he, "I can introduce you to a most bewildering sight on that evening. I would ask you to dine with me beforehand, only it is desirable we should not be seen together. I shall make one condition—you must ask no questions. Will you come?"

"It is something mysterious, then. My curiosity is already excited. I accept your offer, of course, and attend your instructions."

"Well, then, on Thursday evening meet me at dusk in front of the Alberto Theatre—say half-past eight. Come dressed very quietly, so as not to attract attention, and, above everything, keep your own counsel for the sake of your own personal security. Thursday evening, remember, half-past eight, opposite the Alberto Theatre. Silence, mystery and good luck. Good-by." And without giving me time to say a word in reply, the Count walked hurriedly away.

As for myself, I continued my stroll; puzzled, as may be supposed, by the Count's reticence, which had, however, the effect of raising my hopes to the highest pitch, and caused me to look forward to witnessing something which was at any rate not to be found described in any guide-book.

The letters I expected arrived in due course, and on the Thursday I made my arrangements for leaving Rome on the following day. Toward evening I dressed myself in a traveling suit, put a loaded revolver in my pocket in case of its being required, and proceeded on foot toward the Alberto Theatre. It was a little after eight o'clock. I found Count Graziani already at the rendezvous, pacing slowly up and down in company with a young man with whom he was chatting familiarly. Scarcely had I approached the pair than the Count proclaimed, "I am glad you have come! We'll not lose time, but jump into a carriage at once."

I was rather surprised to find that he did not introduce the stranger and myself. However, once in the carriage we commenced chatting as familiarly as though we were old acquaintances. This friend of the Count's proved to be a very agreeable young man. Although somewhat effeminate, he had a grand air, and was even distinguished looking; still it is difficult with Italians to guess their birth from their manners and appearance. He was not more than 24 years of age, and his raven black hair and moustache set off that peculiar sallowness of complexion which is common among people of the South, who drink nothing but water. Altogether he would have passed for a handsome man among Italians even.

The carriage had been rattling along for about ten minutes, and I noticed that we were traversing dark and narrow streets entirely unknown to me. Although I did not feel in the least alarmed, yet I must confess that this nocturnal excursion awakened in me a kind of uneasy feeling, so that I could not avoid questioning my companions.

"My dear friend," said I to the Count, "I accepted your offer in the spirit in which it was made, and, as you desired, asked no questions; but now that you have me, and I cannot retreat, I suppose you will not object to tell me where we are bound."

"Pardon me," replied the Count; "what I promised was to show you a sight you had never seen before, and will probably never see again as long as you live; but I never engaged to tell you where this spectacle was to take place. I counted upon your knowledge of me not only to trust yourself to me with perfect confidence, but to ask no questions. You were in search of something strange. I promise you, you shall not be disappointed; still, if you hesitate, it is not too late to turn back."

"Do not misunderstand me," I rejoined; "I have every confidence in you, and am perfectly certain that in all this seeming mystery there is nothing contrary to the high character you have in everybody's estimation."

The Count simply answered, "You ought to know me."

His companion added:

"There is nothing to fear so long as you are discreet; only do not speak of what you are about to witness until you are safe back in your own country."

In a few moments our carriage came to a halt in a badly-lighted open space, where four dark, dirty, narrow streets met. We alighted at once, and before proceeding a single step waited till the vehicle had driven off and the noise of its wheels was lost in the silence of the night. We had scarcely walked a hundred paces before Count Graziani stopped in front of the low door of a suspicious looking house, and said in a suppressed voice:

"This is the place."

Gently pushing the door, which yielded without an effort to the first pressure, we all three entered a long, dark passage, at the end of which one noticed a dim light shining through the curtains and glass panes of a second door, which appeared to lead into the only room lighted up in the entire building.

Before we had arrived half way down this passage the door opened and a man made his appearance, who fastened the door behind him with great care. For the moment or two the door remained ajar one heard a murmur of voices which satisfied me that the room was occupied by a numerous company. Upon a signal from the Count we had all three come to a halt. The man, in advancing toward us, hid from us the little light that came from this apartment, and which had served until this moment to guide our steps. As soon as he was face to face with the Count, who was in front of our party, some whispers were exchanged between the two, and a minute or two afterward a feeble light was seen on our right, and we followed the unknown up a narrow, dirty, slimy flight of steps, which the darkness had prevented one from observing before.

We ascended eleven steps, for I took the trouble to count them, and found ourselves in front of a door, before passing through which the man who was guiding us put out the light, and, in a scarcely audible voice, told us to take hold of each other by the hand and to follow him.

After we had groped for some moments through the darkness, he whispered to us to sit down, which we did upon a wooden bench we felt in front of us.

Whatever was going to happen, and what would it be possible for us to see in the impenetrable obscurity by which we were surrounded. After all these marches and counter-marches, and this air of real or pretended mystery that met one at every step, it was impossible for one's curiosity not to be aroused to the highest pitch; still I refrained from venturing upon any further questions.

From the direction we had taken I felt persuaded that we were almost immediately over the room we had noticed on the ground floor, and this opinion was confirmed on hearing a loud noise beneath—the sound of numerous voices speaking rapidly and more or less together, varied at times by sudden shouts—yells, one might almost style them—followed by the stamping of feet. Suddenly there rose a curtain, an arm's length in front of us, which enabled one to see that we were in a kind of low, narrow closed gallery, which commanded a view of what was going on below, without its occupants being observed or their presence suspected even.

None of us had spoken. I for my part was taken up with observing the scene at our feet, and trying to detect aught peculiar in it, but all I could make out was about a score of men, and all evidently belonging to the common people, seated drinking at various tables at the further end of the room, and arguing and shouting among themselves with the fury of demoniacs. The Count whispered in my ear,—

"We may speak now, but so as not to be heard; otherwise, I won't answer for our lives."

"Well, then," said I, "since the spell is at length broken, tell me where we are and why all this mystery to see a score of Italians drinking and quarreling among themselves. The sight has nothing novel in it, and it is not even an agreeable one."

The Count, pressing my arm, replied, "Wait a while. Watch attentively for what is going to happen." As for our companion, the effeminate young Italian, he did not say a word, and one was only conscious of his presence by his occasionally hard breathing.

I examined at leisure all that was passing beneath. The room was lit up by merely four miserable lamps, which gave out far more disagreeable odor than light; still one could distinguish the countenances of most of the men, all of whom had, more or less, weather-beaten faces and keen, energetic looking eyes. A few of them were already aged and grizzly; others on the contrary were mere youths, but all appeared equally daring and brave. As I watched them attentively I observed one of them mount upon a bench and address the others, who listened to him with marked attention, and from their gestures I gathered that the speaker's proposition was favorably received.

Despite the full and empty jugs upon the tables at which these men were seated none of them appeared intoxicated, though there were, perhaps, one or two whose brains were excited by drink; there was, however, no approach to that stupid and brutal drunkenness to which many of the working classes of more northern nations habitually give way. You might have taken these men for conspirators or brigands even, but you would never have set them down for drunkards.

"What is going to happen now?" inquired I of the Count, in an under tone.

"You see all these men?" replied he, speaking equally low; "most of them are young, and all are strong and hale. Well, the long and the short of the matter is, they are about to poignard one another with unexampled ferocity."

"Good heavens! what do you mean?" exclaimed I, in an audible voice, which caused the Count to grip me by the arm. Then, speaking low, I continued, "I know they have been disputing among themselves, but the cause of quarrel seems to have passed off. They are evidently comrades of one another, if not friends."

"They are so, in fact, and indeed it is necessary they should have a reciprocal esteem in order to join in this singular conflict, the conditions of which they are settling at this moment."

I was stupefied. I should have thought my friend was endeavoring to mystify me, but I could see from his manner that he was in earnest. Besides, the various precautions he had throughout adopted, with reference to our presence at this gladiatorial exhibition, convinced me that the Count had told me nothing but the truth.

"And this is to take place before our eyes!" inquired I.

"Let me explain to you the conditions of this singular duel," said my friend, "for it is a duel—brought about, however, without enmity or anger on the parts of those who engage in it, and with the sole view of proving their courage and their contempt for existence. This savage recreation, the origin of which dates from the barbaric ages, is called a Cicciata, which comes from the word 'meat'—this is all the explanation I am able to give you. From time to time, eluding the vigilance of the Police, a party of individuals will meet at some tavern in the old quarters of the city, and propose a Cicciata, usually, as I have said, with the sole object of testing each other's courage, though sometimes with the intention of gratifying, if possible, some hidden revenge. Now," added the Count, suddenly breaking off his recital, "follow all their movements; that tall man you see at the end of the room is advocating the immediate commencement of the combat." Our young companion here began rubbing his hands, as if with satisfaction at the prospect of what was about to happen.

As for myself, I felt that I ought to retire; still I was, as it were, fascinated to the spot, and watched every movement of these men with increasing interest. A perfect tumult suddenly arose among them. The individual whom the Count had pointed out, and who towered above his companions fully half a head, continued speaking with marked emphasis, but the word "cicciata" was the only one I could distinctly catch, for he spoke under such excitement and with such rapidity that I was unable to follow him. At the conclusion of his harangue his companions thrust their hands into their pockets and each pulled out a long knife, and we saw a score or more of thin sharp blades glistening in the sinister light.

"Good heavens!" I exclaimed, "they are never going to cut each other's throats before our very eyes, and without any further preliminary."

"Calm yourself, my dear fellow," replied the Count, "you will see nothing worse than this; only watch all that transpires attentively."

The reply of the Count puzzled me. His recommendation was, however, needless, for, despite myself, my looks were riveted upon the scene beneath. It was impossible to rid myself of the idea that at any moment one might see blood commence to flow, yet the last thing I thought of was withdrawing my gaze.

Suddenly, as though in obedience to some signal, the score of individuals commenced to strip. As a preliminary precaution, however, each placed his long knife beside him; then, with perfect calmness, they removed their garments, one by one, till they were naked to the waist. It was a strange sight, all these robust frames thrown into relief in the trembling light. As they were removing the tables in order to have a clear field, one could not help admiring their energetic heads, their defiant looks, and the quivering muscles of their brawny arms.

"Now," whispered my friend, "the combat is about to begin. The tall individual whom I have already pointed out to you, and round whom they are again gathered, is reminding them of the conditions of the sanguinary struggle. In the first place the lights have to be extinguished, in order that he who happens to get struck may not know who has dealt him the blow, and that he who strikes may be ignorant whom he has wounded—the only way of avoiding revenge on the one part, or repentance on the other. It is formally prohibited, I should inform you, to strike below the waist, and whatever may be the gravity of the wound, he who receives it is required to suppress any cry of pain that might cause him to be recognized. Further, it is prohibited to strike a man when down, so that he who is wounded, or who does not wish to continue fighting, has only to throw himself on the floor for his person to become sacred, as no one will then touch him. Every time, however, these men meet one another erect in the darkness, they will strike pitilessly around them, and yet they are all friends, and some of them relations even."

The last table and the last stool removed, every man placed himself, knife in hand, with his face to the wall. The lights had only to be extinguished for the carnage to commence.

I am ashamed to confess that I followed with increasing curiosity each phase of this terrible drama which was about to be performed in perfect darkness, scarcely half a dozen yards from the spot where we were seated. The tall man, who had all along appeared to direct the proceedings, now extinguished the first lamp, then the second, then the third; when I saw him approach the fourth and last, my heart palpitated violently, and I thought of revealing my presence by crying out, and so putting a stop to this infamous butchery, but I remembered what the Count had said, and felt that I had no right to jeopardize the lives of my companions. I made, therefore, a sort of compact with my conscience, closed my eyes and placed my hands over my ears, and determined to sit the affair quietly out to the end.

After remaining thus, as it appeared to me, for some considerable time, fatigued with my position, I withdrew my hands and opened my eyes, but all was darkness and the most profound silence prevailed, and I seemed as if under the influence of a dream. At an unguarded movement which I made, I felt the Count grasp me tightly by the arm, as if to imply that I must remain perfectly still. Precisely at the same moment there was a certain agitation immediately beneath us, and I concluded that the combatants were now about to commence the attack. For the next few minutes we heard nothing beyond the sound of suspended respirations, faint breathings that were only perceptible in the death-like stillness that had for some time prevailed. I imagined each individual to be on the defensive, holding his breath, acting with extreme circumspection, and only moving stealthily on tiptoe; as one could see absolutely nothing of what was taking place, the only thing was to guess at it.

Every moment the agitation appeared to increase; the vague, undecided perturbation of the last few minutes had assumed a more positive character, and one was able to distinguish particular efforts made by individual combatants. We could hear them springing from one end of the room to the other, as though endeavoring to strike an adversary on their passage: then, little by little, as the intoxication of the contest in which they were engaged appeared to increase, one heard the shock of bodies coming into collision, and the dead sound of the accompanying blow, followed by falls and suppressed groans. Once, when the carnage seemed to have arrived at its height, there was a tumult of gasping vociferations and stifled cries, seemingly in no known language, and yet perfectly harrowing. This scene, rendered all the more frightful by the darkness, had now lasted for upward of twenty minutes, when suddenly a voice cried out, "Every one lie down." In a moment or two there was the most complete silence.

The same man who had extinguished the lights relit them one by one. The spectacle we then had under our eyes was painful to behold. Those who had not been severely injured in the general *melée* had risen as soon as the lamps were lighted, but seven remained lying on the ground, with blood flowing from their wounds, which were at once attended to by such as had escaped perfectly free; others who were not dangerously wounded occupied themselves in examining, with cold disdain, the slashes and punctures they had received, while one or two of the more indifferent of the party were coolly engaged in wiping their blood-stained weapons on their pocket-handkerchiefs.

This is what is called a Cicciata.

THEATRICAL BENEFITS.—In SHAKESPEARE'S time the actors knew nothing of benefits. They obtained the best price they could for their services, and the risk of profit or loss upon the performance was wholly the affair of the manager. Indeed, it was long after the time when the chance of an overplus had become systematized as a means of paying authors, that it occurred to any one that actors might also be remunerated in a similar way. In olden days the actor's profession was not favorably regarded by the general public; his social position was particularly insecure; he was looked upon as of close kin to the rogue and the vagabond, and with degrading posibilities in connection with the stocks and the whipping-post never wholly severed from his professional career. An Elizabethan player presuming to submit his personal claims and merits to the consideration of the audience, with a view to his own individual profit, apart from the general company of which he was a member, and the manager whom he served, would probably have been deemed guilty of a most unpardonable impertinence. Gradually, however, the status of the actor improved; people began to concede that he was not necessarily or invariably a mountebank, and that certain of the qualities and dignities of an art might attach now and then to his achievements. The famous MRS. BARRY was, according to CIBBER, "the first person whose merit was distinguished by the indulgence of having an annual benefit play, which was granted to her alone," he proceeds, "if I mistake not, first in King JAMES II.'s time, and which became not common to others until the division of the company, after the death of King WILLIAM'S Queen MARY." However, in the preceding reign, in the year 1681, it appears by an agreement made between DAVENANT, BETTERTON and others, that CHARLES HART and EDWARD KYNASTON were to be paid "five shillings apiece for every day there shall be any tragedies or comedies or other representations at the Duke's Theatre, in Salisbury Court, or wherever the company shall act during the respective lives of the said CHARLES HART and EDWARD KYNASTON, excepting the days the young men or young women play for their own profit only." Benefits would certainly seem to be referred to, unless we are to understand the performances to be of a commonwealth kind, carried on by the players at their own risk, and independently of the managers. Still, to King JAMES' admiring patronage of Mrs. BARRY, the benefit system, as it is at present known to us, has been generally ascribed, and clearly the monarch's memory deserves to be cherished on this account by our players. He can ill afford to forego the smallest claim to esteem, and undoubtedly he entertained a friendly regard for the stage and its professors. Indeed, the STUARTS generally were well disposed toward the arts, and a decidedly play-going family.—*St. Paul's for July.*

THE EVILS OF MODERN "PROGRESS."—This first day of May, 1869, I am writing where my work was begun thirty-five years ago—within sight of the snows of the higher Alps. In that half of the permitted life of man I have seen strange evil brought upon every scene that I best loved, or tried to make beloved by others. The light which once flushed those pale summits with its rose at dawn, and purple at sunset, is now umbered and faint; the air which once inlaid the clefts of all their golden crags with azure, is now defiled with languid coils of smoke, belched from worse than volcanic fires; their very glacier waves are ebbing, and their snows fading, as if hell had breathed on them; the waters that once sunk at their feet into crystalline rest, are now dimmed and foul, from deep to deep and shore to shore. These are no careless words—they are accurately, terribly true. I know what the Swiss lakes were; no pool of Alpine fountain at its source was clearer. This morning, on the Lake of Geneva, at half a mile from the beach, I could scarcely see my oar-blade a fathom deep. The light, the air, the waters are all defiled! How of the earth itself? Take this one fact for type of honor done by the modern Swiss to the earth of his native land. There used to be a little rock at the end of the avenue by the port of Neufchâtel; there, the last marble of the foot of Jura, sloping to the blue water, and (at this time of the year) covered with bright pink tufts of Saponaria. I went, three days since, to gather a blossom at the place. The goodly native rock and its flowers were covered with the dust and refuse of the town; but, in the middle of the avenue was a newly-constructed artificial rockery, with a fountain twisted through a spinning spout, and an inscription on one of its loose tumbled stones: "Aux Botanistes, le club Jurassique." Ah, masters of modern science, give me back my Athena out of your vials, and seal, if it may be, once more, Asmodeus therein. You have divided the elements and united them; enslaved them upon the earth, and discerned them in the stars. Teach us, now, but this of them, which is all that men need know—that the Air is given to him for his life; and the Rain for his thirst, and for his baptism; and the Fire for warmth; and the Sun for sight; and the earth for his meat—and his Rest.—*Ruskin's "Queen of the Air."*

ANDREW MARVELL'S POETRY.

From Cornhill, for July.

Few of the poets of the time of CHARLES I. and the Commonwealth escaped the infection of this, the metaphysical school of poetry, as DRYDEN somewhat awkwardly called it, which DONNE is generally accused of having founded. In truth, neither he in England, nor MARINI in Italy, nor GONGORA in Spain, can be properly said to have founded a school. They were simply the most prominent masters of a certain style or method of writing which came into fashion from causes independent of the example or teaching of any man, and affected prose as well as poetry. Its essential characteristic may be described as wit run to seed, or rather, perhaps, an unnatural growth of wit produced by the very richness and high cultivation of the literature of the period; for in each case the phenomenon made its appearance in or immediately after a period eminently rich in literature, that of SHAKESPEARE, of TASSO, or of CERVANTES and LOPE DE VEGA. Metaphysical poets, Marinisti or Conceptistas, all wrote under the same inspiration—a desire of being distinguished for wit and fancy at a time when wit and fancy were especially held in honor; a nervous dread of being thought trite, unoriginal, and commonplace, if they should be found treading in the footsteps of others; and a sort of suspicion that the legitimate fields of imagination were already worked out, and that now nothing was left to the poet but to fall back upon ingenuity. Traces of the prevailing fashion are to be met with frequently in MARVELL'S poems; and that they are not more abundant is probably owing to the fact that he wrote simply to please himself, "for his own hand," and not with any ambition of one day gaining a place among the poets. But in this respect there is a difference between his earlier and later verses. For instance, his "Nymph complaining for the Death of her Fawn," written, it would seem, before the close of the civil war, graceful, simple, and tender as the lines are, is not free from those *tours de force* of fancy which disfigure so much of the poetry of that day. Even the lowest, the mere verbal form of this forced wit, breaks out, *e.g.*:

But Sylvio soon had me beguiled,
This waxed tame; while he grew wild,
And, quite regardless of my smart,
Left me his *fawn*, but took his *heart*.

On the other hand, the poem on the "Bermudas," produced, we may fairly presume, several years later, when MARVELL was in daily communication with JOHN OXENBRIDGE,—one of those very exiles to the Bermudas whose feelings the poem is supposed to express,—is as direct, natural, and unaffected as a poem of WORDSWORTH'S could be. Both of these pieces have been of late frequently printed in collections of old poetry and works on English literature, especially the last, which a critic whose taste and judgment no one will dispute, has called "a gem of melody, picturesqueness and sentiment, nearly without a flaw." They are therefore, probably, too familiar already to the majority of our readers to justify quotation here, however tempting they may be as specimens of MARVELL at his best; and we shall take, instead, a few illustrations from less-known poems. In the verses addressed "To His Coy Mistress, the extravagant fancy, that in the graver sort of poetry is a blemish, becomes an ornament, employed as it is to push a kind of *argumentum ad absurdum* to the farthest possible limits, and its effect is heightened by the exquisite assumption of gravity in the opening lines,—

Had we but world enough and time,
This coyness, lady, were no crime.
We would sit down, and think which way
To walk, and pass our long love's day.
Thou by the Indian Ganges' side
Should'st rubies find: I by the tide
Of Humber would complain. I would
Love you ten years before the flood;
And you should, if you please, refuse
Till the conversion of the Jews.
My vegetable love should grow
Vaster than empires, and more slow.
An hundred years should go to praise
Thine eyes, and on thy forehead gaze:
Two hundred to adore each breast;
But thirty thousand to the rest.
An age at least to every part,—
And the last age should show your heart.
For, lady, you deserve this state:
Nor would I love at lower rate.
But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near:
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast eternity.

The conclusion, therefore, is to the same effect as HERRICK'S advice, "Then be not coy, but use your time."

Now, therefore, while the youthful hue
Sits on thy skin like morning dew,
Let us roll all our strength and all
Our sweetness up into one ball,
And tear our pleasures with rough strife
Through the iron gates of life.
Thus, though we cannot make our sun
Stand still, yet we will make him run.

The little poem, of which we have here quoted the greater part, is characteristic of MARVELL in many ways, but more especially of that peculiarity of his which has been before alluded to, his trick—if anything so obviously natural and spontaneous can be called a trick—of passing suddenly from a light, bantering, trivial tone, to one of deep feeling, and even, as in the instance just quoted, of solemnity. Nothing in SUCKLING, or CAREW, of any other of the poets to whom love-making in verse was a pastime, is more gay, *focitié*, careless, and at the same time, profoundly obsequious, than the first part; but lightly and playfully as the subject is treated, it suggests thoughts that lead to a graver and more impassioned strain. A few pages further on we find a poem which is, in truth, only a conceit expanded into a poem, but which in its very flimsiness shows a rare lightness of hand and neatness of execution. It is a sort of miniature idyll cast in the amœbean form, and entitled *Ametas and Thestylis making Hay-ropes.*

Ametas.—Think'st thou that this love can stand,
Whilst thou still dost say me nay?
Love unpaid does soon disband:
Love binds love, as hay binds hay.

Thestylis.—Think'st thou that this rope would twine,
If we both should turn one way?
Where both parties so combine,
Neither love will twist nor hay.

Ametas.—Thus you vain excuses find,
Which yourself and us delay;
And love ties a woman's mind
Looser than with ropes of hay.

Thestylis.—What you cannot constant hope
Must be taken as you may.

Ametas.—Then let's both lay by our rope,
And go kiss within the hay.

Nothing could be more designedly trifling than this, and yet what a finished elegance there is about it. It is not the highest art, perhaps, but there is a certain antique grace in the workmanship that reminds one, somehow, of a cameo or an old engraved gem. CHARLES LAMB, with his own peculiar felicity of expression, has hit of the precise phrase when he speaks of "a witty delicacy," as the prevailing quality in MARVELL'S poetry. If he did sin, as it must be confessed he did occasionally, in forcing wit beyond its legitimate bounds, he made amends for the offence by the graceful turn he gave to a conceit. To take an instance from the lines *To a Fair Singer*, poets have again tasked their ingenuity to compliment ladies who are fortunate enough to add skill in music to their other charms, but we doubt if it has been ever done with greater elegance than here:

I could have fled from one but singly fair;
My disentangled soul itself might save,
Breaking the curled trammels of her hair;
But how should I avoid to be her slave,
Whose subtle art invisibly can wreathe
My fetters of the very air I breathe?

The taste for subtleties, ingenuities and prettiness, which here and there breaks out in MARVELL'S verse, is, however, his only artificiality. He had, what was very rare among his contemporaries, a genuine love and reverence for nature. Most of the poets of his day seem to treat nature in a somewhat patronizing spirit, as a good sort of institution, deserving of support, especially from poets, as being useful for supplying illustrations, comparisons, and descriptions available for poetic purposes. They, we suspect, regarded it very much as the cook does the shrubbery, from which he gets the holly and laurel leaves to garnish his dishes. MARVELL is one of the few men of that time who appear to have delighted in nature for its own sake, and not merely for its capabilities in the way of furnishing ideas. He enjoyed it thoroughly and thankfully, and in the poems written during his residence with LORD FAIRFAX at Nun-Appleton, he showed a keen sense of pleasure in natural beauty and scenery, and, what was even rarer in those days, close observation and study of nature. The longest, that upon the Appleton House, for an adequate specimen of which we have not sufficient space, is an ample proof of this, and from beginning to end "breathes"—to use a phrase of WASHINGTON IRVING'S—"the very soul of a rural voluptuary." One of his most graceful little poems, evidently belonging to this time, is a protest against the artificial gardening then coming into fashion, of which he says:

'Tis all enforced; the fountain and the grot,
While the sweet fields do lie forgot:
Where willing nature does to all dispense
A wild and fragrant innocence:
And fauns and fairies do the meadows till,
More by their presence than their skill.
Their statues polished by some ancient hand,
May to adorn the gardens stand:
But, howsoe'er the figures do excel,
The Gods themselves do with us dwell.

ANCIENT AND MODERN NOTIONS OF COMETS.—From the days when WHISTON supposed them to be a sort of wandering hells, freighted with lost beings, who were alternately exposed to a heat fiercer than that of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace, and to a cold incomparably more crushing than that of the poles, there had been a great change of opinion respecting the constitution of those celestial vagrants. Recognized for the most part as mere filmy masses, of such extraordinary tenuity that the light of the faintest stars perforates them as easily as water or air presses through a sieve, the nucleus was the only portion where solid matter could be supposed to exist, if it really existed at all. Upon this point the spectroscope would speak when the opportunity arrived. But comets are not always lounging about in the heavens. If a splendid fellow, like the renowned rover of 1860, or the magnificent visitor of 1861, were to swim into view this Summer, a host of observers would rush out upon him with their instruments, and compel him to declare his character in intelligible terms. Failing these magnates, however, two humbler members of the profession were put upon trial. In the faint spectra they afforded bright lines appeared. That was one expressive fact. It showed that the source was a vaporous mass, shining by its own light. But these bright lines did not stretch right across the spectrum; they fell short, as the lines of print in a page fall short of the edges. What did this indicate? Since a comet generally presents the appearance of a nucleus, surrounded by a coma or nebulosity, it was presumable that the former yielded the central, and the latter the marginal portion of the spectrum. The first, the nucleus, was, therefore, stripped of all pretensions to solidity, and resolved into a self-luminous gas; the second, the coma, strange to say, might put in some claim to materiality, though, of course, in a sense so refined that we can scarcely associate it with the idea of avoirdupois weight any more than we could bring a cloud under the jurisdiction of the inspectors of weights and measures. Probably the whole matter of many a large comet, which appears to cover millions of miles of space, might, if condensed, be screwed down into an ordinary hogshead. Another comet, known as BRORSON'S, when catechised by the spectroscope, gave somewhat different, but equally striking replies. The nucleus was found to consist of a vapor in a luminous condition; but the surrounding portions of the coma were shown to be gaseous also, while the external parts seemed to be composed of matter in some concreter form, whether solid or liquid, this matter not being lighted by its own fires, but by reflection from the sun. That the central portion should thus prove apparently to be hotter than the outer envelope, which is liable to be blistered by the solar beams, showed that a comet is a much more independent institution than was commonly assumed, considering that its proceedings are regulated to such a large extent by its proximity to the sun, and that its most conspicuous feature (the tail) is governed in its growth, and almost in its existence, by its position with regard to that luminary. Possessing the power to give out light of their own, and maintaining this power, notwithstanding their long and distant voyage into space, the matter of which they are constituted must exist in some peculiar arrangements, which we of this grosser sphere can scarcely be expected to understand. Of course it became a point of great importance to determine the kind of gas of which the nucleus and other vaporous parts consisted. Of the three bright lines which appeared, one vivid streak lay in the green department of the spectrum; the other two belonged to the yellow and blue. The first almost coincided with the principal line which characterizes the spectrum of nitrogen; but as the other lines denoting the presence of this gas were not exhibited in the cometic spectrum, no conclusion upon the point could be confidently drawn. The other bands did not seem to accord with the lines produced by any of our terrestrial gases. Shortly afterward, however, (June, 1868,) a still more sparkling voyager sailed into our terrestrial seas, and was discovered by DR. WINNECKE, as well as by M. BECQUET at Marseilles. The morning after the observations were made, says MR. HUGGINS, it was found that its spectrum appeared to agree exactly with one of a series of the spectra of carbon obtained from the decomposition of various carbon compounds. In 1856 Professor SWAN had shown that all hydro-carbon flames yielded yellow, green, light blue and rich violet bands; and DR. ATTFIELD proved that, as dissimilar compounds containing that element emitted similar rays of light, the bands in question were characteristic of the ignited vapor of carbon. And a beautiful spectrum this substance affords; for "the lines composing each band of light regularly diminish in brightness in the direction of greatest refraction, and appear to retreat from the observer like pillars of a portico seen in perspective." Further scrutiny of WINNECKE'S comet confirmed the conclusion already deduced, and showed that its spectrum agreed with that of carbon as obtained by the decomposition of olefiant gas, though the lines of hydrogen natural to the latter were wanting in the former. There seems no reason, therefore, for doubting that part of the cometary light at least is really derived from this element. "But," remarks MR. HUGGINS, "the difficulty of accepting what appears to be the obvious teaching of these observations arises from the very high temperature necessary to raise carbon to a state of vapor; for it appears to be alone when carbon is in the condition of luminous vapor that the characteristic spectrum of the bright bands appears. A degree of heat sufficient, perhaps, even for this purpose has been experienced by a very few comets. A temperature less excessive might, indeed, be sufficient, if we were free to suppose that comets consist of some compound of carbon which is decomposed by the sun's heat."—*British Quarterly Review.*

THE OLD MYTHS.—In all the most beautiful and enduring myths, we shall find, not only a literal story of a real person—not only a parallel imagery of moral principle—but an underlying worship of natural phenomena, out of which both have sprung, and in which both forever remain rooted. Thus, from the real sun rising and setting—from the real atmosphere, calm in its dominion of unfading blue, and fierce in its descent of tempest—the Greek forms first the idea of two entirely personal and corporeal gods, whose limbs are clothed in divine flesh, and whose brows are crowned with divine beauty; yet so real that the quiver rattles at their shoulder, and the chariot bends beneath their weight; and, on the other hand, collaterally with these corporeal images, and never for one instant separated from them, he conceives also two omnipresent spiritual influences, of which one illuminates, as the sun, with a constant fire, whatever inhumanity is skillful and wise; and the other, like the living air, breathes the calm of heavenly fortitude and strength of righteous anger, into every human breast that is pure and brave.—*Ruskin's "Queen of the Air."*

RENAN'S HISTORIES.—As idyls—accompanied by erudite notes and critical introductions, as fanciful pictures of a "pastorale délicieuse"—as M. RENAN designates the life of the earliest followers of the Son of Man—the "Jésus" and the "Apôtres" are really charming productions. It matters nothing that the idyl sometimes almost loses its character, and is, almost imperceptibly, changed into an epic. Idyllic and epic elements are not incompatible in poetry; the picture of the origins of an Utopia must be both epic and idyllic. But Utopias are, unfortunately, only creations of poets or visions of prophets. The Golden Age, the Commonwealth of PLATO, the "last days" of Isaiah—none of these belongs to the domain of history. And no "grande épopée" of human history, from Moses to NAPOLEON, has been idyllic; least of all the French Revolution, with which M. RENAN so much likes to compare the revolution he depicts. And yet it is for history—critical history—that he endeavors to palm upon us those delicious pastorals. As history, they are far from being delicious—in fact, they are not quite the contrary. The ingenious process by which our author transforms rugged, rude, and ignorant Galilee—the Galilee of the procurators, the *sicarii*, and exorcists—into an earthly paradise, full of love and joy and sunshine, numberless miracles into natural facts, and all kinds of psychological and historical incongruities into apparently logical developments—those processes are equaled in uncriticalness only by the method he applies to examining ecclesiastico-traditional testimony, and which makes him so often enter as historical a small part of an evidence the bulk of which he rejects as forged, falsified, based on supposition, or altogether incredible. M. RENAN, without any qualification, rejects as incredible everything supernatural; but the shadows that accompany the delineations of supernatural things he saves, and—quite as artfully as artistically—works them into new images. His new images are often excellent imitations of the sacred ones he tears; but while orthodoxy must spurn them as devoid af all sacred substance, mere unimpassioned criticism, too, can see in them little more than shadows. The age of Jesus is a fit subject for the pen of skeptical historians; His life can be written only by a believer, for all we have about Him comes from unconditional believers.—*The Nation.*

VIRELAI.

A lark in the mesh of the tangled vine,
A bee that drowns in the flower-cup's wine,
A fly in the sunshine,—such is man.
All things must end, as all began.

A little pain, a little pleasure,
A little heaping-up of treasure,
Then no more gazing upon the sun.
All things must end that have begun.

Where is the time for hope or doubt?
A puff of the wind, and life is out.
A turn of the wheel, and rest is won.
All things must end that have begun.

Golden morning and purple night,
Life that fails with the failing light!
Death is the only deathless one.
All things must end that have begun.

Ending waits on the brief beginning.
Is the prize worth the stress of winning?
E'en in the dawning the day is done.
All things must end that have begun.

Weary waiting and weary striving,
Glad outsetting and sad arriving;
What is it worth when the goal is won?
All things must end that have begun.

Speedily fades the morning glitter;
Love grows irksome and wine grows bitter.
Two are parted from what was one.
All things must end that have begun.

Toil and pain and the evening rest,
Joy is weary and sleep is best,
Fair and softly the day is done.
All things must end that have begun.

—*St. Paul Magazine.*

MARTIN FEREOL AND HIS PUPIL.

From St. Paul's for July.

A question which often occupied old Féreol was the extent to which bats are preyed upon by owls, and his affection for his pupil Désiré took rise in his appreciation of that youth's intelligent exertions in aiding him to remove his doubts. Désiré had entered the Baron's service as an infant orphan, and had given early proof of those faunist inclinations which not unfrequently distinguish the untutored rustic. A naturalist by instinct, his delights and tendencies were sylvan, and the genial character of the work assigned to him at the château converted his daily service into a task of love. The Baron had placed him at the exclusive disposal of old Féreol, who, from approval and confidence, had proceeded to tenderness, and ultimately adopted him formally, and bequeathed him all his savings.

The attic floor of the château was devoted to the storing of roots and orchard fruits. The walls were hung round with herbs and dried grapes, and layers of pods and seeds were disposed over all the shelves. The garnering of these stores was Désiré's recreation, and his care was to maintain them in artistic and inviting order. The whole floor presented the appearance of a dried garden, the illusion being enhanced by the comforting reality of a crop safely gathered home, and secure from storms and squirrels. To subdue the powerful fragrance from these collections, the windows were kept open night and day, but the attic floor was not the less Désiré's permanent and elected residence. In one corner was an open doorway, leading to a small bedroom. This was Désiré's chamber, arranged after his own heart. The bed had been removed, and in its place was a nest of hay, kept constantly renewed and turned, and refreshed at intervals with clover-heads and scented heath. The window was taken away as being an obstacle to pure air. The space created was nevertheless not left a gaping void; underneath was a trough filled with earth, from which rose a growth of white-thorn, that formed a standing hedge between the apartment and the open air.

Round the room, by way of border, was a continuous line of raised plank, pierced with holes, and covered with layers of close turf, which were maintained in freshness by constant and minute attention. A bench of wild bowers, in green pots, completed the furniture, the room containing nothing else, excepting a garden watering-pot and a china foot-bath, filled with live fish. The toilette was elsewhere—Désiré holding that manly and healthful ablutions were best performed at the pump-trough in the stable-yard.

It was from this leafy observatory that Désiré noted patiently the unfrequent and slow-recurring facts that served to elucidate the contests of the owls and bats. The result appears in a long and most original manuscript, tending to establish the proposition that bats do occasionally become the prey of owls. It is argued that bats are flying mice, and mice are the natural prey of owls. Owls and bats are on the wing together, and generally begin to fly at the same moment. When bats swarm over any particular locality, they invariably disperse at the approach of the owl. The flight of bats, though flitting and desultory, affords sufficient interval while they are changing direction to permit of their being hawked in flying. It is clear in any case that owls can seize bats easily while the latter are entering holes, or when alighting on walls. On the other hand, it appeared that Désiré had never been able, with the most attentive watching, to detect owls in the actual pursuit of bats, nor had he ever discovered the remains of bats in the nests or haunts of owls. Bats have, also, an unpleasant odor, different from that of mice of any description. Tame owls have nevertheless been known to take bats without any symptoms of aversion.

Désiré's veneration for Martin was tempered with a kind of awe. His regard for the aged Babotte was a feeling of unmingled love. Babotte was no less a character than her brother Martin, but of an originality quite distinct from his. What to him was acrimonious bile, in her was undiscriminating goodness, and her sole wrong to man was an uncompromising preference for brutes. Her intellectual faculties were of the lowest grade, and the reputation of her childhood had been that of a hopeless idiot. She was unable to read or write, and had never learnt to tell the clock. But she needed neither books nor timepiece. She knew the hours from the dial that needs no repairing, and she read from the statute book of Nature, in no ambiguous characters, that order, thrift and cleanliness are God's first law. She lived in uninterrupted conversation with the dumb beings around her, and possessed means of intelligence which were secrets between herself and her correspondents. She could ascertain from the cat what ailed her kitten, and understood an application from the cow for change of pasture. Her parallel has been imagined by Victor Hugo in his romance of *Conscience l'Innocence.* The legion tongues of nature, whether expressed in cries, in squeaks, or croaks, were as familiar to her as the voice of her own brother. The birds and frogs gave her warning of the approach of rain and sunshine, and she prepared for change with all the certainty of unerring instinct. She lived among the dumb natives of the field, unfeared and unavoided. No bird suspected her of wrong, no reptile fled at her approach. In the meadow, the magpie refused to move out of her path; on the plain, the sky-lark flew to its nest before her eyes; and in the wood, the squirrel remained in sight upon the tree which sheltered her. With Hugo's *Innocent* she had brought home clustered bees from forest hives; and with Legouvé's *Mélicerte* had nursed and cured a dying duckling, which had been seized and partly devoured by a hog.

Had Babotte been free and friendless, she might well have smiled on society, and passed her way. Her home was ready found in some secluded wood, her food the roots and berries, and her companions the birds and beasts. But Martin, her sole relative and guardian by law, had charge of her person and estate. She had for some time pined under restraint, but had taken strength from habit, and was for many years her brother's only housekeeper. She ordered his cottage with superstitious minuteness, deferred to him with conviction, and reverenced his profession with a religious awe. Her aversion to flesh was invincible, and her brother's taste was so little carnivorous that he abstained habitually. Babotte's resources provided ample compensation. Her larder was the open field, and the forest her kitchen garden. She had wild salads for all seasons, and fragrant herbs in endless and refreshing variety. Martin took all his sister presented him, relying on her instinct with blind faith. Désiré affirms he would have eaten a furze bush, if Babotte had set it before him.

Martin's affection for his sister was profound, but contained in it a leaven of grimness. He accepted her submissiveness as his due, and notwithstanding her rare talent as a herbalist, he conceived himself removed above her by a gulf of intellectual distance. He nevertheless admitted the reality of her mysterious sympathy with birds and animals, and he held her unrivalled in the preparation of coffee.

He had had with her but one serious quarrel during the course of their companionship, and that one was on the subject of spiders. Babotte objected to disturb the spiders after they had once spun their webs and became fairly domiciled in the apartment. She argued they were not like foul parisites that attack your substance or annoy your person, and that to remove them without motive was a selfish abuse of power. To the plea of cleanliness she replied that the spiders themselves were not inherently dirty, and that she kept the webs clean by dusting them with the parlor bellows. Refuted by Martin, she submitted her defence to the abbé, who treated it as a perverse whim, and the spiders were condemned accordingly.

It was not that Martin at all shared the repugnance shown in general to those most repulsive insects. Spiders made no exception to the universality of his taste for animals, and his apology for their life and usefulness was a point of standing issue between himsilf and the Abbé Gassendi. The abbé admitted much, but confessed he could imagine a Paradise complete without spiders. It was true, he said, they had their merits like all created beings. Though it was quite false that they exhaled noxious vapors, it was certain they destroyed great quantities of flies in places where birds had no access. They were invaluable in sultry Summers when flies greatly plagued the poor, infecting their dwellings, spoiling their food, and buzzing them out of their senses. He recognized further in spiders three distinct qualities, two positive and one negative; they were diligent and patient, and not bloodthirsty. They killed for hunger, but did not massacre for rage, like stoats and martens. It might be said the spiders were less destructive than their webs, which were often filled with flies untouched; and these webs supplied the swallows when insects in the air were scarce. Sometimes, also, the fly struggled through the net, and, falling to the ground, became food for beetles; for nothing is lost in nature's careful system.

Still, it was difficult to be human and not detest the spider. He passed by common consent as the emblem of a cruel fatality. Poets used him as the extreme term of an odious contrast, and the most impartial writers said unpleasant things of him. Voltaire assigned him the standing epithet of execrable. The English poet, Thomson, described him as a villain, and Boileau denounced him as the assassin with six legs. Solomon, it was true, refers to him advantageously; but this is apparently by way of apology for his being found in king's palaces, which Solomon does not pretend are any the better for his presence. It was true also that entomologists wrote of spiders with great complacency, but with them the eulogy was professional, and passed for nothing; there were also men who wrote complacently on virulent pustules, or described with rapture a well-developed pimple on the nose. In fact, no doctrine was too untenable for desperate or eccentric apologists.

Babotte's latest wish was to be eaten by ants, and she had secretly enjoined Désiré to convey her corpse immediately after her death into the forest, and lay it between two ant-hills in a particular spot. Martin had at this time lost all consciousness, and was being gradually extinguished by extreme old age. He died in his hundredth year and was buried in his native village, conformably to a wish to that effect he had expressed some years before to the Baron's family. Babotte, though twenty years younger, survived him only by a few weeks. On the day following that on which she died her body was nowhere to be found. An inquiry was forthwith instituted to unravel the mystery, but the commission, after a searching quest, was compelled to separate without result. Some weeks afterward, the skeleton was discovered in the forest, perfectly white and dry, every particle of flesh having been cleanly extracted by the ants. Désiré had meanwhile confessed his pious outrage, but the matter was hushed up through the Baron's influence.

The remains of Babotte were afterward interred with those of her brother in the little churchyard of St. Cyril, where the legend on the tombstone describes in comprehensive terms her singular but characteristic destiny.

ROBINSON CRUSOE.—The Antiquarian Society of Scotland have just received a donation to their museum of two interesting articles, which cannot fail to be attractive, especially to juvenile visitors and all who have read—and who has not? DEFOE'S world-wide story of *Robinson Crusoe.* The relics consist of the sea-chest, a carved coacoanut cup, which were the property of ALEXANDER SELKIRK, the prototype of *Robinson Crusoe.* These were with him in his solitary residence on Juan Fernandez, and were brought home with him when taken off the Island by Captain WOODES ROGERS. They were used by SELKIRK while he lived in Largo after his return to his native place. The chest contained his clothes, &c., and when he went off from Largo, were left with his descendents, where they remained till the death of one of them a few years ago, when they were sold to a gentleman in London. They were recently placed in the hands of MR. CHAPMAN, of Hanover-street, for disposal, and have been purchased by SIR DAVID BAXTER, who, with his usual generosity, has presented them to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The chest is made of a species of mahogany, and has SELKIRK'S initials rudely carved on it, and seems to have been his number in the ship. The cup was carved by SELKIRK while on the island, and was mounted in silver at one time; but having been carried off by a peddler, for some months no trace of it could be got, till it was returned from Perth without its silver stem, for which a wooden one had been substituted. The edge has a silver band with an inscription on it. Only three other relics of SELKIRK are known to be in existence. His musket is in possession of a gentleman in Fife, his brown-ware can is in Edinburgh, and his walking-stick is in the museum at Coulter Mains.—*Scotsman.*

USELESS KNOWLEDGE.—There is no name of greater power at the present day than that of Science; and it is as awkward to say anything against the pretensions of men of science as it once was to be a heretic of a different order. You cannot, it is true, be burnt alive, or put into an inquisition, but, which is almost as bad, you can be made to look extremely foolish. The men of science regard you through their spectacles with an air calculated to strike terror into the boldest heart, if you venture to question the advantage of their most trifling speculations. Anything which by hook or by crook can be brought under the mantle of an 'ology is a sacred object not to be touched by the profane vulgar. A poor savage sees a civilized being, capable of producing thunder and supplied with unlimited quantities of firewater, devote himself for years to the pursuit of bugs—using that word in the American sense. This strange creature will live for months in a wilderness, and be amply rewarded by collecting a boatload of creeping, crawling things, which are not even good to eat. The savage thinks that the white man must be little better than an idiot; and the white man, when he comes home, writes his book, and holds the savage up to the derision of an enlightened public. "Here," he says in effect, "is a poor creature so ignorant as to think me a fool for spending a month in discovering the *Hotonchrononthologus Jonesii*—an animal which differs from all other Hotonchrononthologi in having two more spots on his nose, and an extra claw on his hind leg." Is it so plain that the white man has altogether the best of the argument? Suppose that the beast in question had remained unknown, would the human race have been materially the worse? Or, to put it more moderately, could not the month have been spent to more purpose in some other field of labor? Some distinguished martyr to science once planted a colony of some loathsome insect in his thumb, and heroically traveled to Europe with his burden, in the hopes of discovering some new facts about the way in which mal laid its eggs. Unluckily, if I remember right, the thumb mortified and had to be amputated within sight of land; and we have ever since been called upon to admire the zeal and heroism of the sufferer. I am willing to do so, just as I admire St. Simeon Stylites for standing for twenty years on a column, and saying his prayers 1,244 times a day. Only I cannot help asking, in each case, whether so rare a quality of heroism could not have been turned to some better account? Zeal is not a commodity of which we have such an abundance that we can complacently set it running to waste. Science often means nothing more than accurate and systematic knowledge of facts; and the question always remains whether the facts are really worth knowing. If a man of genius spends years in investigating the habits of a microscopic animalcule, it does not follow that the game was worth the candle, simply because we give to the knowledge gained the mystic name of science.—*Cornhill for July.*

NAPOLEON I AS A GENERAL.

From the Duc d'Aumale's Military Institutes of France.

Let us return to 1809. In the midst of increasing confusion Napoleon was still himself. Thanks to his memory, his vigilance and his rare versatility, no detail was forgotten. He could follow the smallest detachment from one end of Europe to the other, but he could not steal fire from heaven; he could not transmit to others his own genius and ardor, nor animate with his breath alone the clay of the conscription which he fashioned so incessantly. A simple Senatus Consultum now sufficed to bring this formidable engine into play; first one, then two classes were called out in advance; then two and three in arrear, and men who had thrice found substitutes were eventually obliged to join the ranks. When it came to the Emperor's knowledge that the elder son of any great family was, in spite of the facilities for promotion, kept at home by parental authority to avoid the military schools, an officer's commission was sent him—a singular *lettre de cachet.* To obtain men anything was allowable; even boys were called out and placed in "the velites" and "the pupilles." While the guard was augmented by regiments not less brave, but as young and inexperienced as the generality, it was necessary to break up Oudinot's celebrated grenadiers—this non-privileged *corps d'élite*—and to disperse them among thirty-six fourth battalions which came from the depots with soldiers raised within a few months. In other battalions still less cared for, the epaulet of the "grenadiers" or "voltigeurs" (flank companies) was even bestowed on those conscripts who had most quickly learned to handle their weapons. Nevertheless, this army, thus hastily constituted, had already taken Ratisbonne, and marched down the Danube. One corps alone, that of the conqueror of Auerstadt and Eckmuhl, retained its original organization. To give a unity and an impulse to the others, Massena and Lannes were on the spot, and Macdonald marched side by side with the brave and modest Eugene. The troops were proved at Essling, and conquered at Wagram; but Providence did not withhold its warnings from Napoleon. He himself owned that he could no longer attempt what he had risked with the soldiers Austerlitz. Engagements were more obstinately disputed, and Generals were compelled to expose themselves greatly. When at this same battle of Wagram, Massena's Corps changed front to the left to cover the repulse of Boudet's Division, and when the army of Italy replaced it in the centre, the latter advanced in deep order of battalions, deployed one behind the other, "at distance of mass," in the same order which was destined to be afterward so fatal to the Corps D'Erlon on the 18th of June, 1815. Long after, Marshal Macdonald explained the motives which induced him to adopt this disposition, since so criticised. He had observed alarming symptoms; the roll-call, frequently repeated, showed an increasing proportion of absentees, not explained by the losses caused by the enemy's fire. "What?" exclaimed an interlocutor, "do you mean to say that our soldiers were no longer brave?" The Marshal, after a moment's reflection, replied in his simple and honest manner, "Yes, they were as brave; but they were no longer welded together." In the same way that the Grand Army was exhausted in Spain, the army of Wagram was destined to be buried beneath the snows of Russia. We only require to speak of this colossal expedition as far as relates to the character of its organization. It was a crusade with more method and less faith. The military force of Europe followed the Emperor while execrating his power. The purely French troops who crossed the Niemen in 1812 were in better condition than at the commencement of the war in 1809. To make use of Macdonald's expression, they were more firmly "welded together;" but they were in a manner hampered by being mixed up with foreign troops. There were entire corps of Bavarians, Saxons and Westphalians; there were foreign divisions in every French *corps d'armée,* and in nearly every French division there were battalions of different languages and nationalities—Badois, Spaniards, Dutch, Croats, Hanseatics, &c. While bowing to the impenetrable motives which prompt the resolutions of genius, common sense demands what confidence could be inspired by such a motley assemblage; and it is astonishing to find as many as 60,000 malcontents incorporated in our ranks—men who seemed collected together only to bring with them an element of insubordination and dissolution. It is above all startling when, at the essential points, the two wings of this immense line of battle, already so incongruous, we find the Prussians on one side and the Austrians on the other. Infatuation could not go to the extent of believing that, in case of disaster, either would make any great efforts to protect the flanks of the French column. What happened is well known. The brilliant illusions which dazzled the mind of Napoleon on his departure for Moscow seem to have given place to some after-thoughts which perhaps he would not admit even to himself. No doubt he did not foresee disaster, but he endeavored to guard against the same accident which took place in his rear in 1809, such as the landing of the English at Walcheren, and the attempts of Major Schill and the Duke of Brunswick. With this view he established a *corps d'armée* on the Oder, and left behind him instructions for calling out the 140,000 conscripts of 1813, of which a justly popular romance has given us the type. He also ordered the formation in "cohorts" of about 100,000 National Guards, from the ages of twenty-two to twenty-seven, the residue of the oldest classes of the conscription: these men were arbitrarily brought together under the promise of being only employed for the defence of the country. After his sudden return from Smorgoni, Napoleon therefore found about 240,000 men under arms in France. A decree of the Senate sufficed to form the National Guard into regiments and to do away with the special conditions under which they were embodied. By recalling officers from Spain and taking from our ports the men no longer required for our phantom navy—by employing several expedients already in use at other periods, and of which the form alone was changed—Napoleon was enabled to bring together on the Elbe, in the month of April, 1813, not 265,000 men, as were shown in adding up his resources on paper, but 195,000 at the utmost. To such an extent had the loss usual in the formation of armies been increased by the peculiar elements of which this one was composed. When all the levies were united the total of this armament in this fatal year amounted to 360,000 soldiers—a miracle of creative power! But the miracles of even the greatest men have a limit, and the people are taught by cruel lessons to measure the distance which separates men boasting to be sent by Providence from Providence itself. In the month of November, 1813, 44,000 combatants, the *débris* of the disaster of Leipsic, halted before Mayence, and a few days later they retired before the immense armies of the Allies. Invasion, and how to repel it! The Emperor called out 550,000 men who ought to have been taken from the thirteen classes of 1803 to 1815: it was a magnificent plan, although much more tyrannical than any decree of the Convention; but it was only a chimera. A few thousands of conscripts to pour into the regiments that came from Spain, or to be commanded by invalided officers, this was all the nation could give. By the abuse which he had made of every military institution, Napoleon had broken their springs of action and rendered them sterile; they were now but machines incapable of working, or which had no material to work upon. The *corps d'armée* were but weak divisions; the necessary fortresses were neither repaired nor munitioned—not a ditch round Paris, not a fortification erected to help the movements of the army: nothing, or almost nothing, at Laon, Soissons, Langres, or Lyons; scarcely any muskets, and those to whom the few remaining arms were given did not know how to load them. It was in the open field, with 60,000 or 70,000 heroes, harassed by fatigue, or scarcely arrived at manhood, that the Emperor, in 1814, stayed for three months the march of the 300,000 picked soldiers with which Europe pressed on exhausted France. When he returned from the Isle of Elba in 1815, he found himself in command of a military power far more numerous and far differently constituted. The return of prisoners, and of remote garrisons, had brought back to our ranks many inured veterans; and, with the exception of the deplored change of cockade, and of the unfortunate formation of the *maison du roi,* all the measures put in effect with regard to the army by the first restoration were worthy of eulogium. No disbanding, the Old Guard retained, the regiments of the line remodeled under new numbers, but reformed with care; those of the infantry to the number of 105, in three battalions; fifty-six regiments of cavalry, fifteen of artillery, thus giving, counting the soldiers absent on furlough, an effective of 230,000 good and well-officered soldiers. By seeking out men who had quitted the service without a regular discharge; by demanding from the conscription a contingent; by making a call upon the National Guard, more in unison with the Supplementary Act, added to the Constitution ("*l'acte additionel*"), than with the past conduct and present manner of the Sovereign, Napoleon calculated on obtaining 800,000 combatants. However, notwithstanding his prodigious activity, his intellect, as inventive as profound, his imperious mode of proceeding, he was in three months only able to obtain an effective of 300,000 men. He brought together 124,000 of them to invade Belgium; superb troops, in excellent condition, and well commanded. It would be impossible to imagine a more accomplished chief of the staff than Marshal Soult. Who was better able to lead a large body of infantry than Gerard, Lobau, or Reille? What might not be expected of a cavalry commanded by Pajol, Kellermann, Excelmans, Milhaud? and, to animate all, "the bravest of the brave" (Ney) was with the Emperor. But as M. Thiers has justly observed in that fine work which cannot be too much studied, the army was wanting in calmness and unity; the spirit of all the leaders did not respond to the ardour of the soldiers; Generals and officers met for the first time, or found themselves again together after having been long separated, no less by distance than by ideas, and by habits contracted in different countries, and in different wars. The conduct of each man during the recent events was severely judged; each one observed and mistrusted the other. This absence of harmony, this want of good feeling, was manifested on every occasion during these short operations, and gave a peculiar stamp to the campaign of 1815. We will not enter into the inexhaustible controversy which this gloomy episode of our history has evoked, and which fifty years of discussion does not seem to have exhausted. We will give a *resumé* of it in a few words. Never did Captain strike more truly at the weak point of his enemy's breastplate; never were chiefs or soldiers more valiant; never was disaster more complete. Napoleon's last army succumbed at Waterloo; with it were destroyed the military institutions of France. For the survivors of so many battles, for the glorious "brigands of the Loire," there remained but the task of giving an admirable example of patriotic resignation. They understood the necessity of sparing their country the evils which had always followed the disbanding of large bodies of troops, thus practising at the last hour the civic virtues which inspired the armies born of the revolution, and which the splendor as well as the calamities of the Empire had for a time thrown into the shade.

Anecdote of Jefferson the Third.—Jefferson the Third was too improvident and careless in business matters to succeed in management. This hereditary misfortune, which at last had the effect of closing his Washington theatre, was offset by the most complacent acceptation of reverses and the most genial disposition in the world. The day after his failure in Washington a personal friend called at Jefferson's house to offer condolence. He was informed that Mr. Jefferson had gone out fishing. Troubled with an apprehension lest Jefferson, overcome by his losses, had resolved to do away with himself, the friend went in search of him. He found the ex-manager quietly reclining on the banks of the Brandywine, his sketch-book lying open at his side and his fishing-rod stretched out over the water.

"Why, Jefferson," asked the friend in surprise, "how can you devote yourself to the pleasures of art when your recent misfortunes ought to be driving you to the verge of despair?"

"Confound it, old boy!" was the answer; "I have lost everything, and am so poor, as a consequence, that I can't even afford to let anything trouble me."—*From "Joseph Jefferson," in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

Watery Stars.—It seems that there are some really watery stars in the sky, though they are not in the constellation Aquarius. M. Janssen, whose forte is the new science of spectroscopy, and who has lately received a handsome prize for his discoveries therein, writes from the hills of India to the Paris Academy to say that he has detected aqueous vapor in some stellar atmospheres; that is to say, he has found that certain rays of light are wanting in certain stars, and that the missing beams are just those which he knows water intercepts. Curiously, the stars which exhibit this peculiarity are not the pale blue ones that we might suspect *prima facie* to be humid, but the red fiery-looking lights such as Betelgeux and Arcturus. The watery element would appear to exist in great quantity, judging from the amount of light it cuts off. Janssen, in 1866, made some experiments upon the absorption exercised by a column of water forty yards long; the stars' atmospheres examined intercept vastly more light than this did, and it is necessary to renew experiments through much greater thickness of damp air before any quantitative estimate of stellar humidity can be formed. Secchi, the Roman astronomer, thinks he has detected water in the neighborhood of the spots on the sun.—*Once a Week.*

Annexation of the West Indies.—Leaving the North, we find Cuba in the convulsion of insurrection, the prelude to its ultimate destiny; Mexico, almost ready for the protectorate which will be synonymous with its incorporation; and a large and growing party throughout the States of Central America urging the extension of the power and influence of the great Republic down to the Isthmus of Panama.

An eminent Professor of this country, just returned from a scientific exploration of the Island of St. Domingo, brings with him a letter from one of the most influential of its statesmen, in which he says: "Tell General Grant that if he wants this island, he can have it."

Porto Rico will undoubtedly follow the lead of Cuba sooner or later, and with most of the Antilles it is but a question of time. The necessity for denominating the Caribbean Sea is absolute and immediate for this country, and the effort for the acquisition of St. Thomas by President Johnson was a far-sighted and statesmanlike movement. In the present condition of naval improvements, steam will exercise a controlling influence in the event of war; and a war vessel leaving our naval stations, even from as far South as Pensacola, will have exhausted much of her coal before reaching the meridian of St. Thomas; hence the necessity of a strong station and a post of supply and refit well up to windward. Nothing but the malignity of partisan opposition, joined perhaps to gross ignorance on the part of Congressional Committees, frustrated the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty of cession negotiated with the Government of Denmark.—*From "Manifest Destiny," in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

The Horse-Chestnut.—A correspondent of *Once a Week* points out that the suggested derivation of the name of the horse-chestnut, from the figure of a horse's foot seen at the intersection of the twigs, is more ingenious than correct. The prefix horse in a number of compound words means simply large or coarse, as horse-leech, horse-laugh, horse-fly, horse-radish, and it may in this sense be etymologically identified with gross. A horse-chestnut is therefore gross, large or coarse chestnut—the resemblance of the fruit to the sweet chestnut having doubtless suggested the name.—*Every Saturday.*

Good as his Word.—Captain Sullivan, of the ship *James Arnold,* will make good his word at leaving this port, that he would bring in 3,000 barrels of sperm oil. He has sent home 1,550 barrels, and had on board, the 29th of April last, 1,350 barrels. If he takes no more, his voyage will amount to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; but he will take the other 100 barrels. This is his third voyage in this ship, the first two voyages having been remarkably successful. On the first, he filled all his casks, and had thrown over his try-works, when he took a sperm whale, the head and blubber of which he brought into port on deck, and had it tried out here. The bones of the head are now in one of the rooms of the City Library.—*New-Bedford (Mass.) Mercury, July 30.*

LIQUOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Curious Meeting in Lowell—Liquor Dealers and Prohibition Men Meeting Together.

A large meeting of persons interested in the enforcement of the Prohibitory Liquor law was held in Lowell, Mass., on Thursday evening. The call was issued conjointly by some of the principal liquor dealers of the city, who are not selling at present, and a number of the leading clergymen and prohibition men. Major Emery, of the Merrimac House, made the principal address of the evening. He said that although many asserted that it was his desire to make the Prohibitory law odious and to kill the Republican Party, he had not come to the meeting for such a purpose; although he held a different opinion from some as to the effects of the law upon the morals of the people—and although he had been denounced as a murderer and destroyer of social happiness—he hoped he came with a spirit that would meet the approbation of those who loved good order and good government. He did not desire to discuss the good or bad qualities of the Liquor law. For twenty-five years of his life he had been a violator of the Liquor law of Massachusetts, because the law had not been strictly enforced. Only one year had he ever conformed to its requirements. The prohibitory law was again enacted, and he did not propose to be an outlaw for another twenty-five years, nor did he feel able to change his business at his age to another which he knew nothing of. And that was the reason he was advocating the enforcement of the law. No hotel could live without a bar. If the law was enforced he could not support his house, but he did not propose to violate the law. He believed the law could be enforced as well as the law against horse-stealing, though perhaps not so effectually. He did not know of a newspaper in the State which was not calling for the enforcement of the law. He believed that a large majority of the Democratic Party were in favor of the enforcement of the law, though they did not believe in its expediency; and he also estimated that two-thirds of the Republican Party were in favor of its rigid enforcement. Who said that the law could not be enforced? Only the politicians and a few in the trade. He then considered the reasons why the law was not enforced. In Boston, where the most liquor was sold, the Constabulary went daily from Bromfield-street to some obscure corner of the city and seized a few gallons of liquor, passing by hundreds of places where it was sold openly with the approbation and leave of Major Jones. There was now held and sold in Boston, in violation of the law, and with the approbation of the Chief of the Constabulary, liquor enough, if turned off Cambridge Bridge, to make a passable cocktail of all Charles River. The hotels had stopped selling over their bars for the reason that Major Jones met them and desired it, because the pressure was so great against them, so that they had the exclusive retail trade of Boston. He believed that if Major Jones had requested them to stop entirely they would have consented to that also. Major Jones sent word to the wholesale dealers that they must stop selling at a certain date, and they had notified the retail dealers to that effect, but before the time arrived Major Jones sent word that they could go on selling until further orders. This class was ready to stop at Major Jones' bidding. The only reason why the law was not enforced was because the men appointed to that duty did not enforce it. The beer saloons had all been closed after the large seizure in Boston, and the return of the beer was a license for them to go on selling. The German dealers had assured him that it was their intention to keep closed until a change could be made in the law. He had been assured on the best authority that there were 521 beer saloons in Boston, and he believed most of them sold liquors as well as lager beer. In conclusion the speaker said that it could only be determined whether the law had had the approbation and moral support of the people of the Commonwealth by a rigid, indiscriminate and fearless enforcement; but he doubted whether a majority of the people of Massachusetts were in favor of this class of legislation, and he also doubted whether those who professed to believe that was the case was really sincere. The Executive power of the State was consenting to the open sale of liquor by the license of the very men whom the people had caused to be appointed to enforce it. He had no plans to suggest, for he was not a prohibitory-law man; but he believed with General Grant that the best way to get rid of an obnoxious law was to put it into execution.

Having stated the position of the liquor sellers Major Emery took his seat.

The next speaker presented was Rev. S. W. Hanks, who said that some remarkable facts had been given in regard to the prohibitory law. At a visit made by him to the State Constabulary office, he had been informed that Major Jones had never countermanded any order to stop the sale of liquor. [A voice, "Then what did he return Pfaff's beer for?"] But in the case of that dealer he had been obliged to return the beer because of its having been seized illegally, a process of law rendering it so. He said he believed Major Jones was endeavoring to perform his duty as far as possible. What if liquor was still sold? Everybody knew there were more rogues out of jail than in. The State Constable would look after the grog shops first, and the victualling establishments, where beer was sold with a man's dinner, afterward. He did not believe what was said about liquor being obtainable everywhere in Boston to-day. For the first time in his life he had sought to purchase a drink there, and had failed to get a drop. [A voice, "They knew you."] No, Sir, not a party knew me. The law, he believed was being executed, and in time would be fully enforced, and he would be glad to coöperate with Major Jones, though perhaps with a different idea.

Dr. Daniel Holt, of Lowell, read the following resolutions, which were subsequently adopted amid loud cheers:

Resolved, That when a law is enacted the whole people should yield obedience to it, in order to ascertain whether it is for the general welfare, or whether it will prove oppressive or detrimental to the public good.

Resolved, That this meeting, composed of all classes of our fellow-citizens, is in favor of a strict, prompt, faithful and impartial enforcement of the present prohibitory law, and that we will use our influence with the City Government and State Constables in carrying it into effect.

Resolved, That several of our most prominent hotel-keepers and liquor dealers, who have expressed a determination to discontinue the traffic, and to use their influence in closing all places of sale till a fair trial of the law is had, or a further decision made by the people at the ballot box, demand of us an honorable acknowledgment, and we cordially invite all our fellow-citizens to interest themselves in this enterprise.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Chief Constable of the Commonwealth, and all in proper authority, without fear or favor, to commence throughout the State a thorough enforcement of the law as we find it upon the Statute Book, to the end that ours may be a government of law and not of men.

Rev. Horace James, who was the next speaker introduced, said he was pleased to adopt the course of any man having right ideas, and he was a temperance man from principle. Wine, lager and cider he hated, because of the fearful effects of such stimulants which he had witnessed. He felt ready and willing to stand beside any one who should come there to speak the truth. He would not refuse to join with Major Emery, if he anticipated its bringing any good results. The first principle of temperence was total abstinence, and no drinking man could preach temperance without perpetrating a wrong. In the case of the prohibitory law, he said that if the popular will had not been educated up to the standard of its support, it must go by the board for a time. He appealed to all to use the whole of their influence in behalf of total abstinence, and to spread all the principles of temperance. To take a mouthful of liquor was not a wrong in itself, and no law should render it impossible for people to purchase liquor to be judiciously used. He urged the meeting to support the resolutions—all of which he thought good except the second. He did not believe liquor dealers deserved any special commendation for demanding the enforcement of the law. He would go against a license law even, as an odious monopoly, since if liquor selling were right there ought to be no such thing. If it were wrong, it ought to be entirely prohibited.

Other remarks were made, when the meeting dissolved with hearty cheers.

Judge Black and the Surgeons—How Much are Professional Talent and Experience Worth?

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 28.

There has been a good deal of town gossip about the fee of $5,000 which Dr. Yandell charged Judge Black for surgical attendance and service. The matter has at length got into the newspapers, and, though it is not of a kind which justifies discussion, being a purely business and personal affair, it suggests a word or two. Dr. Yandell is an eminent surgeon. Judge Black is an eminent lawyer. Had Judge Black saved Dr. Yandell a case in law worth $50,000, he would have charged a fee of $5,000. Dr. Yandell saved Judge Black his arm and perhaps his life. He charged $5,000, and Judge Black is abundantly able to pay it.

In both cases the charge is made for professional talent, experience and reputation. We say nothing about the fact that the bills are to be paid by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Dr. Yandell should charge that corporation no more than he should have charged Judge Black. In a matter of life and limb the value of medical service cannot be measured by dollars and cents. The surgeon should make his fee reasonable, and in order to determine this he must consider his patient's ability to pay. One man might be as able to pay five thousand dollars as another to pay five hundred. The service rendered in either case may be inestimable. Judge Black was in imminent peril of his life. It is admitted that he was saved by the skill of Dr. Yandell; and as Judge Black is a very rich man, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is a very rich corporation, Dr. Yandell doubtless fixed his fee accordingly.

We see nothing extortionate in this. Of course the railroad desires to make its payment of damages as light as possible. That is natural enough. But professional skill is expensive, whether in surgery or in law, and if the case was reversed and it was Judge Black who had charged Dr. Yandell $5,000 for saving him a valuable legal case, no one would think of calling it in question. As we said before, the matter is not suitable for newspaper discussion. We only refer to it here because it has got into the newspapers and become a matter of street gossip. These remarks seem, therefore, justified by the circumstance, if not by the occasion.

THE BLESSINGS OF WAR.

Senator Cole, of California, Describes Them at Length.

The Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* publishes the following extracts from a private letter written by United States Senator Cornelius Cole to a citizen of that place, under date of July 7, 1869:

"Great pains have been taken of late to deny the report about a triple alliance. The rumor was allowed to run for a while as if to test the temper of the American people, and when that became known the disclaimer came limping along from the other side of the Atlantic, but with no more evidence of authenticity than the report itself. For my part, I believe consultations on the subject of a disturbance with this country have taken place between the three great Powers of Western Europe, but how far they have gone is another question. The way has probably been made clear for an alliance when needed, without actually agreeing upon the terms. England sees abundant grounds for apprehension in the almost unanimous rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty, Spain is greatly exercised by the manifest sympathy of our people with the insurgents in Cuba; and France, situated directly between the two, would be likely to accept any association that might relieve her from the chagrin she still feels on account of her forced relinquishment of Mexico. The natural dislike of all those Powers toward our form of government, the rapid increase of our influence as a nation, and our unexpected emergence with undiminished strength from a great civil war, lead them to look upon us with a jealous eye. We ought not to ignore these facts, but contemplate a possible disturbance with as little reserve as do those semi-hostile Powers. There is no better way to avoid difficulty than to be prepared for it. Even though a triple alliance should never have been thought of, all must concede that it is liable to occur upon the first blush of war with either of those Governments.

Our policy in such an emergency would be plain, and a collision might not, after all, be very disastrous to us. It would not require large armies to occupy and hold both Canada and Cuba. A small proportion of our experienced citizen soldiers, added to the regular army, would suffice for such duties. Enough for the occasion would come forward in a single week. Our ports could then be closed without much addition to the materials for defence already on hand. Monitors and ironclads planted at the mouth of every harbor would effectually prevent invasion, and war could be carried on mainly by private enterprise. The Government would only need to issue letters of marque to make the contest more disastrous to our enemies. Their commerce would vanish from the face of the ocean as speedily as did ours upon the appearance of the '290' and a few other British cruisers upon the high seas. It is true our commerce would share the same fate, but ours has not yet recovered from the effects of those British cruisers, and a war would afford an opportunity to start even again.

Our resources are more abundant and diversified than those of any other nation. The Empire of China is not better prepared to maintain an independent existence than we are. By shutting ourselves up for a time we should learn to be more self-reliant. At present we are importing largely from Europe all sorts of superfluous and costly articles, and the balance of trade is each year heavy against us. All the gold and silver we produce, and many of our Government securities, go abroad to pay for fancy fabrics of one sort or another, but of little real utility. From a third to a half of our bonds are now owned by foreigners, and it is not a difficult mathematical problem to determine when, at the present rate of exportation, all will be so owned. When that time arrives our people will find themselves pretty much in the condition of diggers and delvers for others. A war would stop this tendency of things, and hardly anything else can. Our habits of extravagance contracted during the rebellion can only be corrected in some such harsh way. A foreign war would be against the present interests of the great commercial cities, and of course the mongrel influences would strongly oppose it, but the great mass of the people, the agriculturists and manufacturers, the real producers and taxpayers, have less reason to dread it. Though we have unsettled and exceedingly annoying differences with Great Britain, I have little expectation after all that war will spring out of them. The disclaimer of a triple alliance by the British Press is some proof that there is no immediate danger; but our greatest security is in the martial spirit of our people, and next to that in the vulnerability of our possible enemy. I should not be in favor of a speedy settlement with England were it not for the generous character of our Government, which is always returning good for evil and never remembering the law of retaliation. As it is, the chances are we shall adjust and settle, forgive and forget."

Brutal Murder of a Sailor in Maine.

From the Calais (Me.) Advertiser, July 27.

A sailor named John Lockwood, of Dover, N. H., aged about 43, a steward on board the *Alexander Milliken,* of Boston, lying at Waite's wharf, was most brutally murdered by a number of young roughs, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday night. It seems there were a number of them congregated on the bridge near Brown's Corner, and as this man came along some of them spoke to him, when he, in a friendly manner, stepped up to one of them and held out his hands to shake hands with him, and one of the crowd struck him in the face; several others struck at him. The man then turned and ran down the wharf to his vessel, the crowd pursuing like a pack of hounds on a trail, and thirsting for his blood. He got aboard his vessel out of their reach. The crowd then returned up the wharf to their place of rendezvous and lay in wait for another victim, but finding that none came, they sent two of their gang to decoy this man up the wharf again. They assured him that they were his friends and no one should molest him. He then returned up the wharf, one of these pretended friends on either side of him. As he approached the main body of the crowd—for part of them had secreted themselves behind Waite's horse shed, between the railroad track and Depot-street—and was nearly in front of Gilbert Drugan's house and about half way up the hill, they sang out, 'Here he comes!' and instantly the whole gang rushed upon him from behind and before. Finding himself thus surrounded he drew his knife and acted on the defensive. His cowardly assassins, seeing he was armed, dodged behind piles of lumber and the corners of houses, and did not dare to approach him. At last one of them picked up a stone, stole up behind him, and struck him on the back of the head with it, and felled him to the ground. Then the whole gang fell upon the prostrate man, and pounded and kicked him in the most brutal and outrageous manner imaginable. The whole nasal bone was smashed in, and a cut by some sharp instrument was made near the left eye over an inch deep, and his face was otherwise shockingly bruised and disfigured. The cut on the back of his head, which the doctors in their *post-mortem* examination say was the cause of his death, was over an inch and a quarter deep. The people living in the houses around and near the scene heard the man's cries of murder, and got out of their beds, opened their windows and looked out, and could see and hear the crowd kicking the man. One of them, when the man ceased crying out, and some of them said he had got enough, and to let him alone, turned him over so as to get at his face, gave him another kick, and said he ought to be in — before this. Some of the people called "Police" from their windows, and the crowd fled in different directions on hearing the footsteps of the Police coming on the sidewalk, leaving the man lying on the road. The man made out by some means to get aboard his vessel, and fell down on the deck, where he lay groaning. The Captain got up and sent for a doctor. Dr. Seymour went to him and examined and dressed his wounds, and left him. Next morning he called again and dressed his wounds, and left him in a comfortable state. Shortly after he fainted, and the Captain, by the aid of some cold water, brought him to again; but, finding he was very weak and evidently sinking, he sent for a doctor again, but before he got there the man died. A Coroner's jury was summoned to investigate the matter.

The body presented a most shocking appearance. The medical evidence, after examination of the brain, was that death was caused by hemorrhage, from the effects of blows by a blunt instrument or a stone. David Rutherford and Patrick and Jerry Hickey were arrested and are in the lock-up. Witnesses prove that a crowd of twenty or thirty attacked Lockwood. Some saw a dozen men kicking and beating him at once, yet no one interfered to save him.

Recent Changes in the Climate of Texas.

From the New-Orleans Times, July 23.

The climate of Texas seems of late years to have been in some respects materially changed. Formerly the rain-fall was so slight throughout a great portion of that State as to make agricultural pursuits exceedingly uncertain. Even in the most favored regions there was an insufficiency of rain, except during rarely recurring seasons. This fact has hitherto been a great drawback on the prosperity of Texas, and has made it a herding rather than an agricultural country. The peculiar grass with which the State abounds makes its prairies the best natural pasturage region in the world. But even grass will not grow without rain, and cattle will die if their thirst cannot be appeased. Frequently vast herds have perished on the parched-up prairies because the clouds refused their blessed showers, and no sufficient supply of water could be obtained by any natural or artificial process. But since the change in the course of the Gulf Stream has been noted, water-bearing clouds float away in rich abundance over those portions of Texas where before they were scarcely ever seen, and even that extended district which has hitherto been regarded as little better than a desert, begins to blossom as the rose under the influence of the heavenly distilment. There appears to be a complete change in the supernal scenery of all Western Texas. Where, before, the sky hung like a heated dome above the land, its intense blue reddened at the horizon as by the rays of a fiery furnace and changed at the zenith into incandescent brightness, now, clouds variegate the face of the upper deep and descend in fatness on the soil.

These changes have been so great as to entirely overset the calculations of those who have settled on river bottoms and low portions of the country. Recently the rains have been so great as to deluge extensive regions, sweeping away habitations, fences, crops and herds, and destroying, in many instances, human life. If the change in the rain-fall prove permanent, periodical overflows will have to be provided against, and higher lands, heretofore held to be of but slight value, will come into request. Be this as it may, a serious calamity has fallen on the people of a portion of Texas, and we trust that a generous effort for their relief will be made throughout the land.

A MORMON SENSATION.

The Sons of Joseph Smith Propose to Disestablish Brigham's Pet Institution.

From the Utah Daily Reporter, July 24.

A few days ago we mentioned the fact that William Alexander and David Hyrum, the younger sons of Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, were on their way to Salt Lake City to set up the standard of the reorganized or anti-polygamy church. A singular interest attaches to the name of David Hyrum. A few months before Joseph's death he stated that "the man was not born who was to lead this people, but of Emma Smith should be born a son who would succeed in the Presidency after a season of disturbance." Joseph Smith was killed June 27, 1844, and the son, named from his father's direction David Hyrum, was born at the Mansion House, in Nauvoo, on the 17th of the succeeding November. This prophecy is secretly dear to thousands of Mormons who are weary of the tyranny of Brigham Young, and yet hold to their faith in Joseph Smith. A few days ago the young men reached Salt Lake City, and soon called upon Brigham Young, and announced their intention to organize their church at once, asking permission to defend their faith in the Tabernacle, proposing to argue with the Brighamites from the original Mormon books.

We have but scant reports of the interview, but it is said to have been very warm. Brigham was very angry at their presumption, and denied them the use of the Tabernacle, sending word at the same time to the Bishops to shut them out of the ward meeting-houses. The brothers, at one point of the conversation, denied that their father ever practiced polygamy, citing their mother's testimony, to which Brigham retorted that their mother "was a liar, and had been proven a thief," with much more of the sort. Be it remembered that the lady thus spoken of is the *Electa Cyria,* or "Elect Lady of God," in Mormon theology, who was the glory of their earlier history. Like Pope Pagan, of the *Pilgrim's Progress,* Brigham doubtless knows his nails in vain rage that he cannot, as in former times, let loose the vengeance of his Nauvoo Legion upon these sectarians, and crush the rebellion in blood. If his power were now equal to his feelings we should have repeated the story of the Morrisites, when a high civil functionary of Utah led the legion in broad day to slaughter men and women who had surrendered themselves prisoners. But nothing more than petty persecutions will be attempted at this late day, and we earnestly hope the young men will succeed in their enterprise. Of their religious principles as opposed to Brighamism we know but little, but recognize in them tolerant men, good citizens and loyal subjects of the United States.

MURDERS IN GEORGIA.

A Young Man Shot in Crawfordsville—Brutal Murder near Haynesville.

A correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution,* in a letter dated Crawfordsville, Ga., July 25, says:

"On Saturday last, the 24th day of the present month, occurred a most sad and diabolical affray in the town of Crawfordsville, in the afternoon, between Messrs. C. C. Reese and Thos. J. Edwards, in which the latter was most wantonly and wickedly shot dead upon the spot—the ball entering the left breast and penetrating the heart. No inquest has been held over the dead body, neither has there been any warrant issued for the arrest of the offender The particulars are about as follows: Reese was engaged in pulling the hats off the negroes, when Edwards asked him what he meant, upon which an altercation of words ensued between them. Both parties criminated and recriminated with each other. Reese in the meantime had gotten out his pistol, and Edwards, being unarmed, asked his antagonist to allow him an equal chance, and showed a disposition to avoid a collision, when Reese, as if suddenly seized by some fiendish spirit, threatened in the most abusive language to shoot him. Whereupon Edwards, opening his bosom and facing him, exclaimed with an oath, "Shoot, then, G—d d—n you!" Whereupon Reese fired, with but too deadly aim, and Edwards sank down to rise no more. Reese then armed himself with a rifle gun, and with pistol and gun roamed the streets *ad libitum* until night, brandishing his weapons and threatening to shoot any one who dared arrest him—raving like a furious maniac, to the terror of citizens. The Sheriff, being near the parties at the commencement of the difficulty, was powerless to stop it. The Justice of the Peace in the town district being sick, no inquest was held or warrant issued. Superadded to this it may be appropriately stated, neither of these officers have been commissioned or qualified, owing to legal disabilities, according to the new order of things. Thus the people of this village and county are subjected to all the horrors of anarchy and an interregnum. Both the parties were staunch Democrats. Edwards leaves a wife and five or six little children to mourn his loss."

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* gives the following account of a deed of blood, which, it says, occurred last week near Haynesville, in Northern Georgia:

"As Mr. Bryant Edmondson was passing the house of Joe Bass, his step-son, he was invited in to dine. As he rode in at the gate he received a pistol shot in the head from a man in the employ of Bass, named Potts. As he was falling from his horse, Potts seized him by the hair and dragged him to the ground, when he beat his face to a jelly with his pistol, and also broke his jaw-bone, besides breaking the pistol. He then stamped him in the face with his feet, knocking out one eye. It is said that Potts shot him twice after he fell. Bass then came up, and straddling the almost lifeless form as it lay on the ground, stabbed him several times in the bowels. A negro ran up and snatched him off. Bass threatened to kill the negro, and tried hard to stab him, but the latter held him until he promised not to go back. Potts was arrested on the spot. Bass fled, with the intention of escaping, but being hotly pursued he was overtaken and captured. The cause assigned for the bloody affair is that Bass had a furious difficulty with his step-father, and swore he would teach him a lesson shortly."

Death of a Woman after a Sleep of Fourteen Years.

From the Hickman (Ky.) Courier.

Miss Susan Caroline Godsey, the sleeping wonder, died at her mother's home, some eight miles from Hickman, on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

The history of Miss Godsey is well known to the public, a statement of her wonderful condition having been published extensively by the Press of the United States. At the time of her death Miss Godsey was about 26 years of age, and had been asleep, as described, about fourteen years. The existence of this wonderful case of coma, or preternatural disposition to sleep, has been doubted by many, but the fact is indisputable. Indeed, some twelve months ago Miss Godsey was taken to Nashville and other places for exhibition, but we understand that many even of the physicians of Nashville looked upon the case with suspicion.

The history of the case is, briefly: When about 12 years of age she was taken with a severe chill, and treated accordingly by her physician. As her fever which followed her chill subsided, she fell in a deep sleep, in which condition she has remained ever since, except at intervals. It was her custom at first to awake regularly twice in every twenty-four hours, and, singularly, within a few minutes of the same hours each day; but of later years she awoke oftener, so much so that many considered it an indication of her final recovery. She would remain awake five, ten or perhaps fifteen minutes, and gradually drop off to sleep again. When asleep it was utterly impossible to arouse her. She never complained of any bodily pain, though when asleep she was very nervous at times, and appeared to suffer considerably by the violent twitching and jerking of her muscles and limbs, and her hands clenched tightly as if enduring severe pain, but when awake she did not appear to suffer except from a drowsy, gaping inclination, and persistent effort to cleanse her throat of phlegm. She generally passed into sleep through violent paroxysm, which would last perhaps five minutes, and she would then sleep awhile as calmly and quietly as an infant. Miss Godsey was of medium size, and her limbs and muscles were well proportioned and developed, and grew considerably after her affliction.

The Crops in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, July 23.

Very full and detailed crop reports, from our correspondents in every section of the State, agree in representing a uniformly and unusually fine condition of the wheat and all the smaller grain crops. The growth of straw is very large, and is generally represented as filling well. Oats and barley are earning the same meed of praise. Corn, though so injuriously affected by the long, cold, wet spell, that all hope of a crop was given up in many quarters, has picked up with such rapidity in the past few weeks, on the warmer and drier soils, that in many parts of the State an average crop is now anticipated. The ravages of the potato bug are not so general as was feared. In some districts they have disappeared entirely; in others they are doing but little damage. A large crop will be saved from their depredations. In the upper counties east of the Mississippi fine crops of Winter wheat are already being harvested.

From all sections we hear of a large increase in the breadth of wheat sown. We anticipate a crop of not less than twenty million bushels of wheat if all goes well.

THE INCOME TAX.

How it Affects Corporate Societies—The Ohio Shaker Community.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

Washington, Wednesday, July 28.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the Shaker Community at New-Lebanon, Montgomery County, Ohio, is such a "person" as is required to pay a tax upon annual gains, profits and incomes, and that it is entitled to only one exemption of $1,000. This, so far as the exemption is concerned, is a reversal of the previous ruling of the office, under which there was allowed an exemption of each and every covenanting male member of the society; and so far as the rest is concerned, it is a reversal of the ruling that the word "person," as used in section 116 of the Internal Revenue laws, applies to natural persons only, and in no case to what are known in law as artificial ones. The decision of Commissioner Delano is one affecting not only the interests of the Shaker community of Ohio, but corporate societies throughout the United States whose income is indivisible, according to the objects of their organization or the terms of their charter. The opinion of the Commissioner covers twenty-five pages of letter paper closely written. It is an exhaustive review of the whole question, and will undoubtedly take many by surprise, since it is a subject that has never been discussed. The previous rulings of the Department were supposed to be final, but the State Supreme Court of Ohio has recently decided against the very claim of the Shaker Community, and upon which the opinion of the Commissioner is based. According to the laws of Ohio, whenever a majority of persons residing in a county desire the construction of a turnpike, the County Commissioner is authorized to do the work. It appears that certain residents of New-Lebanon petitioned for the construction of a road through the grounds of the Shaker settlement, and to defeat the petition each of the members of the Community signed a remonstrance against it. The question was then raised whether the individual members had a right to sign the remonstrance, as they were not freeholders, and could not claim any share in the property of the Community, everything being held in common. The State Supreme Court of Ohio decided that the Community was clearly within the meaning of what is known as an "artificial person," and therefore entitled to but one representative. In making annual returns they have been represented by one Peter Boyd, who reported their income for 1868 at $59,296 72, and the amount of their exemption at $80,063 57. This included $46,000, the exemption claimed by the forty-six covenanting male members of the Society. According to section forty-four of the Internal Revenue laws it provides: "And any word or words in any and all parts of this act, and of all acts to which this act is additional, indicating or referring to person or persons, shall be taken to include partnerships, firms, associations, bodies corporate or politic, or any other party whatsoever, when not otherwise designated or manifestly incompatible with the intent thereof." The Commissioner maintains that the Shaker Society is in this sense an artificial person, and the only one who can claim exemption is the representative of the Society. The same ruling will also apply, it is presumed, to all communities holding property in common, as well as to all corporate bodies, whose annual income exceeds the amount exempted by law. These are a large number, and prominent among those mentioned are the Trinity Church Corporation in New-York and the Board of Trustees of Harvard College.

The New University of California—Election of Professors.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, July 21.

It is a pleasure to note that within a few weeks past substantial progress has been made toward putting the University of California into practical operation. Seven Professors in all have been elected, viz.: John Le Conte, M. D., Acting President, and Professor of Physics and Industrial Mechanics; Robert A. Fisher, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mining, Metallurgy; Joseph Le Conte, M. D., Professor of Geology, Natural History and Botany; Martin Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages; Paul Pioda, Professor of Modern Languages; Ezra S. Carr, M. D., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, and Horticulture; William Swinton, A. M., Professor of English Language and Literature, including Rhetoric and Logic. The chair of Mathematics remains to be filled. Other professorships will be added as may be found necessary.

The course of studies is marked out in each of the departments, subject, probably, to revision hereafter. For the College of Letters, which will be the first to commence operations, the standard of admission is well up, and the boys will not slide in as a matter of course. The preparatory studies, however, are not so full as those prescribed for admission to the Cornell University. The terms or admission to the Agricultural College are not so stringent.

It is clear at the outset that the University is not going to tolerate any shams in the way of education. It has provided for thorough work. There will be partial courses to meet emergencies in the lives of real students, but in each of the five colleges hard work and a thorough drill have been outlined. Even in the College of Agriculture, a thorough and liberal University course is prescribed. The first term of the University begins on the 23d day of September next, and ends on the 22d day of December following.

Oliver Wendell Holmes on the West.

Wisconsin papers publish the following letter from Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to the editor of the La Crosse *Republican:*

Boston, July 18, 1869.

Dear Sir: Accept my thanks for your polite attention in sending me a copy of the "Proceedings of the Wisconsin Editorial Association," and also a copy of the La Crosse *Weekly Republican.* You may be assured that no expression calculated to give me pleasure in looking over these columns was passed by without recognition. Better than any such narrow gratification was the feeling with which I regarded this movement of the editors—a feeling of pride and pleasure that in what seems to us a new country so thoroughly civilizing and humanizing an association should have been organized and carried on for years with such signal success.

This interchange of intelligence between men who have so large a part in forming the opinions and guiding the sentiments of the country, must have the best effects. Nor can I witness such hearty welcomes to each other, such wide and overflowing hospitality, such generous contributions from everybody to the common fund of enjoyment, without feeling that the prairies are the kings of the continent, and that in reaching them men take a deep breath which makes them more largely human than they ever were before.

Hoping that your Association will long flourish and long continue to enjoy the companionship and guidance of its President, I am, yours very truly, O. W. HOLMES.

The Condition of North Carolina.

North Carolina papers publish the following letter from Chief Justice Pearson, giving his views respecting free speech, &c., in that State:

Supreme Court Rooms, }
Raleigh, July 5, 1869. }

Colonel George Little, President Land Company, &c.:

Dear Sir: Your favor of this inst. was just handed to me. I take pleasure in being able to say that the laws are enforced in this State so as to give ample protection to persons and property. Indeed, we have as much "law and order" in the "Old North State" now as we had before the war, and it equally deserves the reputation of being "the land of steady habits." The misrepresentations to which you refer are to be attributed in a great measure to the imprudent party zeal of some of our newspapers.

I have no hesitation in saying that persons from the North, coming here, not for the purpose of makin *g politics a trade,* but for the purpose of setting among us, and attending to business, whether as farmers or mechanics or in the learned professions, will be as well received and treated with as much respect and consideration and kindness as in any State in the Union.

I will add, both political parties concede to persons coming among us, the right to enjoy and *express* their opinions upon politics and "matters and things in general," as freely as citizens who do not enter into the vortex of politics as *partisans,* can have anywhere.

You are at liberty to make use of this letter for the purpose indicated by you.

Yours, &c., very respectfully,
R. M. PEARSON, Chief Justice.

Contrivance to Prevent the Becalming of Sailing Vessels.

Calms have always been a source of great perplexity to those who go down to the sea in ships, and they have also been productive of much inconvenience and loss to shippers, especially in cases where it was an advantage to have a certain description of cargo delivered at a certain port within a certain time. By means of an ingenious contrivance, there are hopes that henceforth ship-builders will be able to guard against this source of hindrance in regard to sailing vessels. The *Galatea* (an iron sailing vessel of 600 tons, recently launched by Messrs. Brown & Simpson, and at present undergoing equipment in Victoria Dock, Dundee) is to be supplied, among the rest of her stores, with a four-bladed screw, four feet in diameter. When overtaken by a calm, this fan is fixed to her rudder, and is propelled by a skillful adaptation of pulleys leading over the stern of the vessel to a steam winch which is used in the loading and discharging. Perhaps the most ingenious part of the mechanism in connection with this contrivance is the manner in which this miniature propeller is securely fixed in its place on the rudder, and the ease with which it can be shipped or unshipped. It will only be put in operation in the event of a calm, and it is calculated that the vessel will then be propelled at the rate of between two and three knots an hour. This is no small desideratum, when it is borne in mind that oftentimes in certain parts the ocean is in this tranquil state for a lengthened period. Shippers will no doubt fully appreciate the benefits to be derived from this additional power; and sailors, to whom there is nothing more detestable than a calm, in vessels fitted up with such an appliance, will leave the quay with more spirit, inasmuch as they will have no terror of their vessel lying for an indefinite period while passing the equatorial regions under a broiling sun, "idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The innovation is worthy of every encouragement, and it is to be hoped it will be attended with the desired success.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

THE TENNESSEE VENDETTA.

The Last Bloody Tragedy in the History of the Bolton-Dickens Feud—The Alleged Assassin, Inman, Killed in a Central Alabama Cave—His Brother Badly Wounded.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, July 27.

A few months ago a terrible tragedy was enacted at the residence of Colonel Thos. Dickens, which resulted in the death of a man named Green Wilson, a colored girl named Nancy Dickens, and the wounding of Colonel Dickens and a young man of the name of Robert Humphreys. The tragedy took place about 6 o'clock in the evening, while the persons above referred to were sitting at the table at tea, and the girl Nancy waiting on them. A knock was heard at the door, and Humphreys rose and inquired who was there, when a person outside replied that he was a friend, and the door was opened. No sooner was this done than two men entered with pistols in their hands. Humphreys was instantly shot down and badly wounded, then lamps were overturned and extinguished, and Green Wilson was riddled with bullets, stabbed and killed on the spot. Colonel Dickens, in endeavoring to escape from the house, was shot over the eye and in the right arm, while the colored girl, in running across the yard, screaming for help, was shot down and killed.

The terrible affair created the very greatest excitement when the particulars were brought to the city, and Sheriff Curry and a posse of Police promptly proceeded to the spot, but were unable to procure any definite information relative to the perpetrators of the bloody double murder. Coroner Samelson held an inquest on the bodies, and a slight clue was got to the murderers and those who had been accessory to the tragedy.

The Sheriff continued his investigation of the horrible affair, and about a month afterward E. C. Patterson, a son-in-law of the late Isaac Bolton, having married the widow of William Dickens, son of Colonel Thomas Dickens, was arrested on the charge of being accessory to the murder. He was brought before Justices Hill and Griffith for examination, and the investigation lasted over a couple of weeks; the report of the evidence and argument of counsel being fully reported in the *Avalanche* at the time. The evidence adduced clearly showed that the double murder had been perpetrated by two men named Morgan and Inman, and that they had been hired to do the terrible deed. It was clearly made out that Morgan and Inman fled the country immediately after the committal of the murder, and for a time all trace of them was lost. Captain Patterson was committed for trial in the Circuit Court as an accessory to the murder, but was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

About a couple of months ago Morgan and Inman turned up in Marion, Ala., where Inman's mother lives. As they had been suspected of horse-stealing practices, they were arrested and committed to jail; but as it was generally supposed in the neighborhood that they would go unwhipped of justice, a band of disguised citizens made a raid on the jail and took out both the prisoners. They were conveyed down the road a short distance, turned loose, and a regular fire opened at them. Morgan fell mortally wounded, but Inman managed to effect his escape. He took refuge in the woods, and on his mother's house being searched, Colonel Dickens' watch, stolen on the night of the murder, was found and identified. This made assurance doubly sure that Inman was one of the perpetrators of the murder.

A rigid search was then made for James Inman, and it was learned that with his brother, Henderson Inman, they had taken up their quarters in a deep cave in the woods. Information of their whereabouts was transmitted to Colonel Dickens a short time ago, and on Tuesday last Dr. Sam. Dickens left the city for Marion, Ala., about fifty miles from Tuscumbia. He was accompanied by Robert Humphreys, for the purpose of identifying Inman. Requisitions had been procured from Governor Senter to the Governor of Alabama for the extradition of Inman. When they reached Marion a posse of Sheriff's officers were procured, duly deputized, and preparations were made to scour the woods in search of the fugitives at an early hour on Saturday morning. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the party surrounded the cave where the brothers were under hiding, and called on them to surrender.

A reply was given in the negative, and those outside could plainly hear that preparations were being made inside to give one bold enough to enter a warm reception. They waited to see what time would develop, and in a few minutes a bullet from the gun of James Inman came crashing through the cave, but failed to hit any one. The fire was promptly returned, and the moment it ceased he made a rush for the mouth of the cave. No sooner did he make his appearance than he fell pierced with several bullets from revolvers. He was shot in the breast, back and right arm. Henderson Inman was also seriously wounded, and it is generally supposed that he cannot recover.

The body of James Inman was recognized and identified as one of the parties who had been an accomplice in the double murder at the house of Colonel Thomas Dickens. It was brought to the city yesterday by train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and will be examined to-day for the purpose of identification.

The Assault upon a Buffalo Editor.

From the Buffalo Express, July 30.

Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the frequenters of Brown's Building, on the corner of Seneca and Main streets, were more or less interested in a personal rencontre between Mr. Norman Holley and Sanford Halbert, Esq. The latter is the editor and proprietor of the Buffalo *Advocate,* a weekly journal, and the former is the oldest son of S. J. Holley, Esq., Collector of this port.

From what we have been able to learn of the affair, it seems that Mr. Halbert went into the office of Mr. Allison, the architect, for a few moments, during which Mr. Holley visited his sanctum in search of the editor. The parties met at the door, when the young man asked Mr. Halbert if he was the editor of the *Advocate,* and on receiving an answer in the affirmative he accused the editor of slandering and misrepresenting him in an article published this week under the head of "Official Corruption." Halbert defended the article, saying no names were called, &c. Holley demanded a retraction, &c., and at length told Halbert that if he was not so old a man he would give him a thrashing.

At this stage, it is reported, Mr. Halbert expressed his ability to defend himself, and the next instant Mr. Holley doubled up his fist in wrath and let out from the shoulder, striking his adversary square in the eye. A second blow followed before the newspaper man was aware of it, and then other parties interfered, and separated the combatants, but not in time to prevent Mr. Halbert from receiving a number of marks on the face.

The paragraph alluded to it as follows: "Another man holding a prominent position in connection with the Revenue Department, through whose hands pass every day thousands of the national revenue, is known to be a gambler. Previous to, and up to the time of his appointment, according to the current report, he was running a gambling 'hell' in a certain locality of this city. This institution, it is well known, is now being run by a son of his. Whether Mr. Gambler, Sen., continues to frequent his old haunts, making the public revenue the basis of his operations, report saith not."

Sawmill Explosion in Mississippi—Two Persons Killed and Five Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, July 27.

We are informed that on Friday evening last, 23d inst., the steam sawmill of Mr. Van Wagner, of Pascagoula, Miss., blew up with a tremendous explosion and very disastrous effect. The machinery was totally broken up and scattered in every direction, and several persons, four white and three black, were involved in the destruction. The engineer, James Martin, and the fireman, Woodward, were fatally hurt, and died the following night. The rest, though badly scalded or wounded, may possibly recover. The most doubtful case is that of Mrs. Counsel, white, who happened to be passing about a hundred yards in front of the mill, when one of the boilers, lifted from its place and shot like an arrow, brushed her in its course with such violence as to hurl her to a distance aside, breaking her left arm and thigh bones near the upper joints, and the right arm near the wrist. This boiler, having cut down two trees as large as a schooner's mast, lodged against a large live oak tree, one hundred and fifty-five yards from the mill. The cause of the disaster is not understood, as all the managers were regularly on duty, and the engineer had stopped the running but a few minutes to fix the tackling of one of the bands. Altogether, it was a melancholy exhibition of the power of rabid steam.

A labor meeting of colored men was held in Baltimore on Thursday, at which resolutions were adopted looking to a thorough organization of the different branches of colored labor in Maryland, and to a national organization at the colored men's Convention in Philadelphia on the 16th of next month. Provision was also made for calling a labor convention at Washington on the first Monday in December next, to which white and colored delegates may be admitted on terms of equality.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1869.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A Paris newspaper manager and two editors have been sentenced to a months' imprisonment each, and to pay a heavy fine, for publishing "*canards.*"

Mr. GLADSTONE's health has improved, and he is again in London.

The Oxford crew have gone to Pangborne on the Thames to practice, where they get deeper water and a longer course than they had at Putney. It is reported that the Harvard four weigh four pounds more than the Oxfords.

NAPOLEON is severely criticised by parties in Spain for his lenity toward the Carlist conspirators on the frontier. Paris dispatches indicate that the Carlist insurrection is not over.

The *Presse* newspaper of Vienna states that all the official dispatches with Prussia are to be published by VON BEUST, to justify his assertion recently made to the Hungarian delegation.

GENERAL.

Governor CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, has just sent congratulatory messages over the new French Cable, in behalf of the people of the State, to the directors of the line, and to ROBERT SLATER, Jr., "Secretary of the Board of French Atlantic Telegraph Company, London, England," acknowledging the friendly sentiments of the Board.

General SCHOFIELD was entertained at a complimentary dinner in Denver, on Friday evening, by the prominent citizens of the place; and General HANCOCK and staff had a public reception on the same day in Sioux City, Iowa, on his arrival from the Upper Mississippi. The Mayor of the city made an address, to which General HANCOCK replied.

Three Italian boys, strolling musicians, in New-Haven, Conn., got into a fight with a party of "city" boys on Friday, and one of them, becoming enraged at the smashing of his violin, stabbed the first boy he got hold of with a small jack-knife, and inflicted dangerous wounds. The musicians then fled, but they were soon found by the Police, and the boy who committed the deed was locked up. He gave his name as ANGELENE PERETTO, and said he had been away from Italy but a year.

The caterpillars are doing considerable damage to the trees on the Boston Common. On Friday a steam fire engine played a powerful stream on several of the trees, and thus thousands of the worms were destroyed.

OLIVER A. MORGAN has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, in the Criminal Court in Terre Haute, Ind., and was on Thursday sentenced to be hanged on the 1st of September next. To the question of the Judge, after he had announced the verdict by the jury, if he had anything to say, the prisoner replied: "May it please the Court, I have nothing further to say, except that the case has been hurried from the first, and that, too, amid great excitement, so that a fair trial was hardly possible."

LOUISA DOWDALL, a girl 13 years old, residing at Norwich Town, Conn., discovered, as she was getting out of her bed the other morning, a spotted adder—one of the most poisonous of the snake creation—on the floor of the room. With great coolness and courage, she hurried down stairs for an ax, and came back and killed the snake before it had time to strike at her.

The delegation from the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce in the Chinese Labor Convention, recently held in Memphis, Tenn., have made their report to the Chamber. They decline to indorse the entire proceedings and the action finally taken in the Convention, and simple say that they are unanimous in the opinion that much good must result from this gathering. They commend the subject of immigration and Chinese labor to the Chamber and the citizens of Louisiana, and suggest that public meetings for information and discussion be held, and that organizations be formed similar to the "Commissioners of Immigration" in other States.

It is estimated that the expenses of the Spanish in Cuba for August will amount to $2,200,000; for the War Department, $800,0000; Navy Department, $350,000; Civil Department, $750,000; miscellaneous, $300,000.

Advices from Mexico to the 22d state that an insurrection had broken out among the Indians in Yucatan; that the volcanic eruption in Colima was growing worse; and that the Puebla Railroad will open in September.

Burlington, Vt., had a holiday on Friday. The occasion was the arrival of General SHERIDAN. The Mayor, Common Council and "citizens generally" took part in the celebration of the event. To-morrow evening the General will have a reception, and will listen to an address of welcome, which will be delivered by Senator EDMUNDS.

A Court of Inquiry will convene at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, on the 3d of August, to investigate the charges of cruelty to seamen, alleged against Lieutenant-Commander ZEELY, of the *Pawnee*. The Court will be composed of Captain GUEST and Commanders TEMPLE, WELLS and MCCONLEY.

A man named ALVIN BLAKE, of Boston, under arrest at Portland, Me., charged with robbing Adams Express Company of $750, claims to be one of the New-York Ocean Bank robbers, but his story is not believed.

A revolutionary soldier named JAMES MOORE, died at Perry, Mo., on the 20th of July, aged 82 years. He was a Captain, and at one time was a prisoner in the hands of the British, and confined in Fort Gibralter. He had been a member of the Legislature of Ohio, and State Senator from Medina County, Ohio.

It has been decided to hold the Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention at Keokuk, Iowa, on the 7th of September.

The trustees of the Indiana State University have decided to purchase the cabinet of the late ROBERT DALE OWEN. The cabinet is one of the finest in the country, containing 85'000 specimens.

Two more cases of death through the carelessness of druggists' clerk's have just occurred. In Baltimore a child has been killed, according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, "by *aqua ammonia*, administered through the gross carelessness of the apothecary;" and in Boston an infant "by repeated poisonous doses of laudanum carelessly dispensed for paregoric," by a druggist's clerk. In the last-mentioned case the Coroner's jury affirm that "the custom of allowing boys or other unqualified persons to act as dispensing clerks is one fraught with danger to the community, and should be discountenanced by the profession at large."

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Alaska*, from Aspinwall July 29, we are in receipt of late news from Central and South America. The most important intelligence (printed in full elsewhere) gives particulars of a revolution in Nicaragua, headed by General JEREZ and Ex-President MARTINEZ against the Guzman Government. The rebels had taken the Department of Leon, including the city of that name, and all the other towns to the Pacific coast, with the port of Corinth, at which the steamer touches. The up mails from Panama by last steamer were all seized at Corinth. MARTINEZ was unable to take any active part in the movement, being ill at his farm near Leon. JEREZ had placed himself at the head of the rebel army, numbering about 800 men, and had appointed Don FRANCISCA BACA Provisional President, residing at Leon, the headquarters of the insurgents. The programme of the revolutionists was one demanding general reform.

There is authority for stating that at a meeting of prominent New-Yorkers at Saratoga recently, WILLIAM B. ASTOR expressed his intention to complete the Washington National Monument at his own expense.

Suit has been commenced against the City of Albany by the owners of the property on the piers damaged by the freshet last Winter. The aggregate of the claims amounts to $137,000. Unless settled, the suit will be tried in November next.

Crop reports from Western New-York are favorable. It is expected that the wheat yield will be a third larger than usual, and should the weather hold fair long enough, an enormous hay crop is expected.

It is stated that the damage done by the Texas floods in Fayette County has been overestimated. One-fifth only of the entire crop of the county has been destroyed, and no contributions of money or supplies are needed. The cases of real suffering are among the negroes, and for these, it is asserted, there is plenty of relief in the shape of work, for which they are offered good shelter and pay.

The opening races at Saratoga yesterday were very interesting. *Viley*, which sold badly in the pool, beat the favorite, *Biddy Malone*, and nearly distanced *General Ewell*, in the four-year-old sweepstakes. *Helmbold* won the three-quarter mile dash in 1:13.

The Internal Revenue officers of the Third Collection District seized a large quantity of tobacco and cigars at the manufactory of OWEN J. MCCUE, No. 966 Atlantic-avenue, yesterday.

Hoboken and the lower part of the City of New-York is said to be flooded with smuggled cigars, which were brought hither by the steamer *City of Mexico*. Pure Havanas, it is said, to the number of 100,000, have been purchased by dealers at fifty cents the pound.

The match between the Marylands and Mutuals yesterday resulted unexpectedly in favor of the Southern nine. Score, 33 to 27.

The tailors' strike continues. No disturbance occurred yesterday about the tailors' shops which do not favor the strike. The Police will not interfere with the movements of the strikers so long as they keep the peace.

The Harvard Rowing.

There are plenty of aspirants, just now, for boating honors, and a great many amateur crews would perhaps like a brush with the "International Four" on their return from England. This number may or may not be increased when it is known that the Harvard boats never give or take a challenge except to or from a college crew. However, for the past twelve years they have been in the habit of contending for the regatta prizes offered by the neighboring City of Boston on the Fourth of July and other occasions. In these contests they have pulled hard and close races with the BIGLINS, the *Roahr* crew, the WARDS, and other distinguished professionals, where, also, amateurs have also had, and have sometimes accepted, the opportunity of contending. The Harvard four have twice in succession of late beaten the *Roahr* crew; and, accordingly, ambitious amateurs who cannot wait for a Fourth of July match with the Harvards at Boston, might be able to satisfy themselves in the interim with the *Roahr* crew, who, we think, would give them good preliminary exercise.

The Harvard stroke and style are so peculiar—the students of that college being accustomed to train and practice according to their own theories—that the result of a direct matching of it against the "Oxford style," which is familiar in this country as well as England, will be looked for with the greatest interest. The difference, as we need hardly say, is not in mere quickness of stroke, but in *character* of stroke. The Harvards will not pull more than 43 to the minute in the great race, while, on other systems, though the average is less, yet some crews often pull from 46 to 50. That *mere* quickness though, other things being equal, will not always decide a race, may be seen in the victories won by WALTER BROWN over HAMILL. The Harvard style of rowing makes enormous demands on leg-muscle and muscle of the loins, and *comparatively* less on the arm-muscle than the ordinary style; and hence in the comparative measurements often made of muscular development, between university crews, the Harvards almost invariably show less arm-muscle than crews whom they easily defeat. Indeed, the striking difference between the sweeping and long pull, and hasty recover of the ordinary stroke, bringing enormous work on the arms, and the short, peculiar Harvard pull, with its vicious jerk at the finish and then "the easy recover," is so great that differences in muscular development of particular parts, under the two systems, is not remarkable. The Harvard stroke is said not to give so much herculean arms as a symmetry of muscle on legs, arms, chests and loins. The Yale students, while usually following the approved or ordinary stroke, have differed in the quickness of it in different years, according to the individual ideas of their various trainers—for, in this College, the crews are generally taught by some experienced person, not a member of the College, on his system. And, by the way, in a communication, of which copies seem to have been sent to most of the papers, one of these trainers, Mr. WOOD, complains that JOSHUA WARD did not set his Yale pupils as fast a stroke as he (WOOD) had given them some years before; and he even intimates that the Harvard stroke was a device of his own, taught to Yale students five years ago, but now taken away from them. The error lies, obviously in regarding as the only peculiarity of the Harvard stroke its *quickness*—whereas this stroke may or may not be quick, and is wholly different, as we have seen, from the stroke to which Mr. WOOD alludes, and probably the Harvards would admit that he and many others inculcate a greater number of strokes to the minute than they row. The New-York correspondent of the Hartford *Evening Post* says, in speaking of the performance of the Harvard four in their rowing exercise, while in our city:

> "The stroke was new to most of us, and from the verandas of the club-house, at least, it was studied critically. I hear but one opinion of it, with which I fully agree—that it is not only the perfection of 'style' in rowing, but of common sense. * * It may not be rapid (though of course it is, in a race,) but it is constant—inexorable, and demands the perfection of excellence in wind and limb, for its proper performance."

The hardest test, however, for the Harvard style is yet to come, in the match with Oxford, where, against the four best men fished from two thousand, the Harvard four have only the peculiar stroke of their own College to give them hope of success. The English papers, meanwhile, are now beginning to comment on the same novelties of stroke and style that we have been discussing on this side of the water.

The Close of the Session in England.

The English Parliamentary session is now virtually at an end. Barely half a dozen working days remain, and as there are many details of important Government measures yet to be revised, there is no time left for legislation or even for the discussion of general questions. The time is past for the House of Lords to receive any bills initiated in the Lower Chamber, and the "Massacre of the Innocents"—as the compulsory withdrawal or summary extinction of bills not supported either by Government or strong party interests is aptly termed—has already taken place. Parliament is to be prorogued on the 10th of August, and the few remaining days of the session will be fully occupied in passing the necessary business measures through their remaining stages with all possible rapidity, and the ventilation of a few crotchets of private members who are pledged to their constituents to bring some impracticable question or other before Parliament, and who are bound to redeem their pledges, even if they only carry them out by talking for ten minutes to an audience composed of half a dozen minor officials and a knot of sleepy members on each side of the House. Mr. GILPIN's motion for the abolition of the death penalty—which comes on regularly at the fag end of every session—has once more come up, and has been rejected by about the usual majority; and one more desperate effort has been made to force the ocean penny-postage question upon the consideration of Government. The reply was that "as soon as the public business permitted," it would be considered—the Marquis of HARTINGTON not even caring, at this period of the session, to meet the motion with more than the most hackneyed of Governmental evasions. Even that standing topic for Parliamentary discussion—agrarian outrages in Ireland—failed to produce anything like the excitement which it usually does.

The fact is that the entire session has been devoted to one thing—the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. The Budget—notwithstanding one or two decidedly exceptional features in Mr. LOWE's financial scheme—was voted almost without discussion, and no other measure of any real importance—if we except the bill for the compulsory purchase of the telegraph lines throughout Great Britain—has been placed on the statute book during the session. Foreign affairs have been thrown aside altogether, and even matters of vital interest to England—such as the Central Asian question—have scarcely obtained a hearing. The working classes, who have undoubtedly aided Mr. GLADSTONE in the accomplishment of his self-imposed task with regard to the Irish Church, on the ground that it was a question that must necessarily be cleared out of the way before their official claims could be brought before Parliament, have been unable to obtain a full and free discussion for the very moderate Trades' Union bill introduced by Messrs. HUGHES and MUNDELLA. The supplies have been voted and the Irish Church bill has been passed—and that is all. The great and pressing questions of the day, such as the relations of capital and labor, the necessity for some comprehensive scheme of popular education, military reorganization and naval reconstruction, have all been either passed over altogether or dismissed with a hurried and unsatisfactory debate. Mr. GLADSTONE has achieved a great triumph, and the grant of an installment of long-delayed justice has been consummated. But the session has been to a great extent wasted, and when Parliament reassembles, six months hence, Mr. GLADSTONE and his colleagues will find an accumulation of arrears, in the way of absolutely necessary legislation that will give them ample scope for the display of practical statesmanship and the employment of their overwhelming Parliamentary majority.

Another Railroad Accident—A Suggestion.

Our columns yesterday morning contained a brief report of an accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Newark, which narrowly escaped the magnitude and horrors of the Mast Hope disaster. As the train from Washington, Friday afternoon, with hundreds of passengers on board, came thundering round a short curve, at the rate of forty miles an hour, it struck a hand-car loaded with rails and ties, that was standing across the track. The hand-car was dashed into a thousand fragments, while the rails were bent and twisted in every conceivable shape, the "cow-catcher" was broken and the track torn up. The train crashed forward over the ties for some distance, until the engine, tender, and the two forward cars were upset, and the whole train thrown off the track.

Fortunately, nobody was hurt, as the accident occurred at a point where there was neither ditch nor embankment to obstruct the engine. But how did it happen that half a dozen ignorant laborers were permitted to go with a hand-car on the track of an advancing train? Here was carelessness amounting to criminality; and yet, as nobody was killed outright, we shall have no legal investigation of the affair, and the animadversions of the Press will pass unheeded by the managers of the railroad. Is this always to be so? Railroad disasters that seem to be justly attributable to criminal carelessness, have become so frequent as to demand legislative interference in some form. Why would it not be well for Congress to take the matter in hand, and, if no better plan is suggested, appoint a Commissioner of Railroads with power to investigate and prosecute? There is no good reason why the system applied to travel by water should not be applied to travel by rail. Since the supervision of steam-boilers was taken in hand by Congress the number of accidents on our lakes and rivers has greatly diminished, and there is every reason to believe that like good results would follow the application of a similar system to our railroads.

A Triumph of Law.

A few weeks ago a ruffian, detected by a policeman in severely beating a weak woman on the public street, was arrested and was being conveyed to prison when the officer was attacked by a mob of like ruffians, pelted with stones, and finally collared and choked by a powerful fellow—a ringleader of the mob. After repeatedly warning the ruffian to desist,—after striking him several times with his revolver in default of a club, the policeman finally placed the pistol to the heart of the man who was gradually suffocating him and fired. The death of the ruffian followed, and the policeman, reporting at his station, surrendered himself to trial by the civil law of the land. The evidence on the part of the prosecution was unsatisfactory, and the Attorney for the Commonwealth sought to convict the prisoner of manslaughter only. On the trial which followed, and which has only just concluded, the evidence for the prosecution was not only unsatisfactory but contradictory. On the contrary, the evidence for the defence was consistent; the statements and the demeanor of the prisoner in giving testimony in his own behalf, a late wise provision of the law which is a positive and assuring evidence of our advancing civilization, were of themselves enough to convince the jury of the truth of self-defence set up in his behalf. The evidence of Officer CAMPBELL, as delivered in Court, is in every respect, except language, identically the same as the statement made on the night of the riot; its truth cannot be doubted by any person who heard it. The forbearance of the officer and the aggressiveness of LONG were fully proved in justification of the homicide.

The result of the trial in the acquittal of the officer has more than a passing moral significance which it would be wise that the savage element of the City should not mistake. The vindication of order announced therein by the Court, the purity of the law thereby established, are results which an ordinary trial would have revealed with equal clearness; but there are few trials which would have developed as plainly the love of law and order which the people of this community bear. The authority of which the prisoner was a part and a representative is an unpopular one for many reasons—political and otherwise—yet the exercise of its power in a violent method resulting in death is upheld, and applauded because of the innate love of right which the people feel. The Court-room was crowded with men who hold the Police in dread or contempt,—a large proportion of those present represented the class to which the dead man belonged, yet the verdict that acquitted the prisoner was applauded, not from sympathy with the prisoner, but respect for law and the authority which enforces it. Such a result is one which may properly be considered a triumph of law.

International Detraction.

The *Saturday Review* treated its readers to an exceedingly witty article on the proceedings before Judge DOWLING in the Mumler case. We should be the last to deny that spiritual photographers were fair game, and especially so in combination with legal proceedings. But why should the *Review* have made that case an occasion even incidentally for a sneer at legal proceedings in this country in general? It might have said that the case was conducted with "latitude of evidence and exuberance of oratory," but why should it add to this the words "which marks legal proceedings in America, especially when the public take strong interest in them?" It might have stated that MUMLER and his counsel both addressed the Court, but why should it say that "in order to get all possible talk out of a trial, it is the custom in the United States to allow both the defendant and his counsel to address the Court"—a custom which we certainly never heard of until we saw this statement in the *Saturday Review*? Is the *cacoethes loquendi* so utterly unknown in England that the *Review* needed to charge us with having a peculiar desire to "get all possible talk out of a trial?"

If it is, how will the *Saturday Review* account for Miss SHEDDEN's twenty-one days of talk before the House of Lords in her lawsuit? Or, if we grant that an exception can be claimed for her, because she is a woman, what shall be said of Mr. SHEDDEN, who followed the twenty-one days' deluge with a lesser flood of a day and a half? Or take yet another, not so notorious, case, perhaps on that account a fairer example—a little case before one of the lower Courts in England, for the breach of an agreement to repair a house. The reporter says: "This trumpery case was begun at twelve o'clock and finished at twenty minutes to ten. Mr. JOLLIFFE exhausted an hour and five minutes in opening it, and fifty minutes in reply, thus occupying nearly two hours, or twenty per cent. of the time spent on the whole case." Perhaps, however, it would be hardly fair to Mr. JOLLIFFE to say that he was, "as is the custom in England," actuated by a "desire to get all possible talk out of the trial," for he seems, from the report, to have talked under some disadvantages. For instance, he had spoken to the jury of a decision in a case called the "Case of the Six Carpenters," when he was interrupted by the Judge, and the following colloquy occurred:

His Honor—Tell the jury what year that case was decided in.

Mr. Jolliffe—That can't affect the decision.

His Honor—Well, tell them. Tell them that it was some centuries ago. (Derisive laughter in Court.)

Mr. Jolliffe—That does not for one single moment alter the case. (To the jury:) It is right and proper for me to tell you, and I hope and trust that I shall be allowed to make any observations without the slightest unnecessary interruption or annoyance—that in quoting this case I am quoting one of the leading cases of the land as bearing upon this point.

Juryman (of an inquiring turn of mind)—We should like to know what year 'twas decided in.

His Honor—Oh, never mind, that makes no difference; it is a very old case, but it is established law.

Mr. JOLLIFFE, not disheartened by this flank attack from the Bench, was proceeding with his six carpenters in good order, when a more dangerous attack followed.

His Honor—Where is the case to be found?

Mr. Jolliffe—In Law Terms.

His Honor—No, it is not. (Mr. JOLLIFFE begins to search a large volume of law.) Here, let me have the book; perhaps you haven't looked into it before, and I'll tell you.

Mr. Jolliffe (not quite certain, but near the mark.)—In *Coke's Reports*.

His Honor—No, it isn't; it's Cooke's. (Audience, whose sympathies lie with the defendant, go into ecstacies at Mr. JOLLIFFE's discomfiture.)

Mr. Jolliffe (who doesn't relish matters.)—Well, wherever it's reported, it can make no difference; it is the highest authority in the case.

His Honor—Well, you have not told us yet what you want it for; go on!

And to complete the discomfiture of the unfortunate JOLLIFFE, when he produced a small model made from a cigar-box to show the alterations done to the premises, the Court at once improved the opportunity as follows:

His Honor (viewing it humorously)—That is the house that——

Sharp boy in the audience (promptly)—Jack built!

His Honor (facetiously)—No; the six carpenters. (Roars of laughter from appreciative listeners.)

It is no matter of surprise that Mr. JOLLIFFE lost his case, but the proceedings which followed the rendering of the verdict would surely be a surprise, if they had occurred in any Court in this country, for we are told that "on the announcement of the verdict there was loud and long-continued cheering, which the officers of the Court found it impossible to check for some time, and *immediately afterward a peal of the church bells rang out*, notwithstanding the late hour of the night."

Now, what if we were to speak of this case as conducted with "that indecorum and unfairness from the Bench which marks legal proceedings in England," and to declare that it is the custom in England for the friends of the victorious party not only to applaud loudly in Court, but to ring the church bells in exultation? What would our readers think of our fairness or kindness of disposition toward our cousins across the water?

The fact is that there is a great deal too much of this loose generalization on both sides of the Atlantic. Men are too ready to assume that an occurrence is usual and customary in either country without knowing anything about it; and they are far more ready to make that assumption with reference to an occurrence which furnishes them an opportunity for a sneer or a scoff than one which calls for words of approbation or sympathy. The tendency is not one which leads in the direction of good neighborhood or friendly feeling, and it behoves especially the Press of both countries to guard against it, and to resist its temptations.

Rewards for Bravery.

In a recent English work, the biography of a distinguished British naval officer who rose to high rank in his profession, it is related that, while a youngster in NELSON's fleet, he one day perceived that an intoxicated sailor had fallen overboard and was sinking, whereupon with great gallantry, and at the risk of his own life, he plunged into the sea after the man and held him up. The ship was under sail at the time, and it was long before the pair were rescued, the officer himself being almost exhausted. But all the acknowledgment, his biographer tells us, of any sort whatever, that he got for this service, was a reprimand for being absent from the ship on occasion of some duty whose hour had arrived while he was struggling in the water. This is substantially the story, as we repeat it from memory, and the inference would seem to be that British midshipmen did not get much praise for exploits of that kind in those days. Better fortune, at all events, comes to young American midshipmen now, as witness the honors and acknowledgments which have followed and still follow the very spirited and gallant act of Midshipman MYERS of the *Guerriere*, in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, already recorded by us. The Captain of his ship, the commanding officer of the squadron, and the Secretary of the Navy having successively given him their eulogistic acknowledgments, a civil society, the "Life-Saving Benevolent Association," have now furnished him a medal for saving two lives at risk of his own, and Rev. Mr. BEECHER and others have made him complimentary addresses. It is better to go far in this direction than to go at all in the opposite one, which the British story records.

Episcopal Ebullition.

Since the excitement over the trials of Mr. TYNG, in this City, and Mr. HUBBARD, in Providence, last year, the conflict between the High and the Low Church parties of Episcopacy has seemed to have a lull. But the quiet is only on the surface. Constantly and regularly the separation is growing wider and wider. While the Low Churchmen content themselves with avowing allegiance to their church, but desire also such proper changes as, by a revision of the Liturgy and Rubrics at the hands of the power that originally adopted them, (*i. e.*, the Protestant Episcopal Church of America,) would conform it more accurately to the real beliefs of the church members in great majority, the High Church party is growing in wealth and power, and towering aloft with increasing confidence and ambition into the realm of hierarchical and absolute church government.

Dr. EWER's famous lecture on "Protestantism a Failure" is followed now by the efforts of one of his immediate adherents to inaugurate a new Episcopal Church under the name of "The Church of St. Mary the Virgin," with an advanced brilliancy of ritual. Dr. MORGAN DIX, of Trinity, has recorded his opinion in a recent public lecture, that the period of the life of the Church since LUTHER's Reformation has been its dark age: because LUTHER committed the error of basing his work on the Scriptures alone, rejecting the authority and traditions of the Church. Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of Illinois, is having trouble with a contumacious rector, who refuses to use the liturgic word "regeneration" in the baptismal ceremony because he does not believe that baptism regenerates the infant and future sinner. Bishop CUMMINS, of Kentucky, has repeated Mr. TYNG's offence by preaching in Chicago without Bishop WHITEHOUSE's permission, and there is a turmoil on that subject. Dr. MCILVAINE, the venerated Bishop of Ohio, has come out in favor of a revision of the Liturgy, and that is making a commotion.

In short, on the one side and on the other, the oppugnant powers of two diametrically opposite principles are actively working in the Episcopal Church. The outward manifestations are the least part of it. Ritualism and High Church forms represent here, as they avowedly do in England, the theology of Rome, which makes the Church God's earthly vicegerent, and the priest as its representative regulator and controller of man's conscience and authoritative expounder of the Faith. Liturgical Revision, and Low Church rebellion against unwelcome churchly forms, represent that belief which would give man's spirit free access to his God and would have ecclesiastical as well as civil government informed with the spirit of liberty, according to that Gospel in which the members of that Church believe.

It is the old fight in a new form. It will not be quieted until it has produced its ancient, oft-repeated and ever new results—division and differentiation. This is not to be deprecated. It is the inevitable law of growth, and is a sign that men live and are thinking. "Many men of many minds" require many institutions of many kinds; and will have them.

Naval Staff Rank.

The chronic, and we may even say historic, quarrel between "line and staff," is not peculiar to our navy, though it has been of late years carried on among us with great spirit. We saw, the other day, the record of a medical officer's experience in the French service, narrating indignities put upon him in respect to rank, honors and acknowledgments, and stoutly standing up for his profession. Not less stoutly does "A Surgeon in the United States Navy" stand up for the staff in general, and for naval medical officers in particular, in a little treatise just published, which gives not only the "principles of naval staff rank," but its history in our navy for more than fifty years. He complains that "it is the line officers who interpret, and who execute, the law and the regulations. They carry them into practice, which is consequently much as it would be were there no law and no regulations."

An order of the late Secretary BORIE has, for the present, as we understand the matter, put the question discussed by this "Surgeon," and discussed more ably, exhaustively, and spiritedly, it seems to us, on the side of the staff than ever before, at rest. The Attorney-General, having advised the Department that Congress alone can fix the relative rank of line and staff officers in the navy, the famous "General Order" of 1863, which was made in behalf of the staff, and conferred rank upon them, was last April annulled. It would seem only possible, therefore, to seek redress and restoration of rank from Congress, which body has, naturally, never yet been anxious to take the disposition of the question from the Navy Department. We shall probably hear at the next session of Congress whether the staff will make good their claims, or whether the theory of the present Navy Department will remain undisturbed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All officials charged with the administration of correctional law, can find a valuable lesson in the facts of a house robbery in Fourth-street, where an innocent man was arrested by order of Police Captain CAFFREY, and although there was not the shadow of evidence against him, was not discharged by Justice DODGE until after a protracted and humiliating examination. His innocence is at last made entirely clear by the arrest and confession of the real culprits, but we presume the unfortunate man does not find in that circumstance full recompense for the ignominy of his arrest and incarceration. It would not be amiss if this victim, or some one of the many others, of official recklessness were to administer a little sharp discipline to some of our blundering Police Captains and Magistrates, as they might thereby be taught that personal liberty and reputation is something too precious to be at the mercy of the caprice and stupidity of every zealot in authority.

The executors of the late JOHN JACOB ASTOR deserve credit for their fulfillment of his wishes in regard to the Astor Library. The fact is, that we owe it to the executors that Mr. ASTOR's endowment was devoted to a library at all. The original idea of the millionaire was to erect an immense equestrian statue of WASHINGTON and build a handsome structure over and around it. Dr. COGGSWELL, Mr. HALLECK and others induced him to endow the library instead. To the original endowment another executor added a very large sum, equal to the first gift, and made the library complete.

The new American Philological Association promises to be among the most valuable of our literary institutions, and all the more valuable for the independence of mind which Americans would be likely to bring into it—accepting, in an eclectic way, the better features of such societies in Europe. It is a good thing to give such prominence to our own and other languages—the Red Indian among them. Indeed, every modern language is radically connected with the ancient; and proofs of this, gathered from our familiar vocabularies, would wonderfully excite popular interest in that world-wide and cosmopolite philosophy of human speech.

We cannot say Brooklyn bridge is broken down, because it is not yet put up; but we fancy the idea of it, as set forth in Mr. ROEBLING's plan, may be somewhat impaired by the report of Mr. NOLAN, who argues that 1,600 feet make too great a span, and that a tubular bridge carried across on three spans of 500 feet each would be a much better plan. He says the Niagara Suspension Bridge, of 800 feet, is defective in construction, and in general condemns the suspension principle for long spaces. This question is a most important one, when we take into account the unexampled magnitude of the undertaking, and all objections and suggestions of this sort should have serious attention. If navigation would not suffer by the two buttresses in the Strait, Mr. NOLAN's plan would strongly commend itself,—at least to the imagination of the general public.

Two persons have been burned to death within the week in this City by the use of the inflammable stuff sold as kerosene and gasoline; several fires have also been produced in the same time by the same cause, which, happily, did not involve the loss of life, but did occasion the destruction of a large amount of property. The Board of Health being clothed with plenary power in this matter, we can see no reason why this dangerous enemy should not be promptly and utterly exterminated. It is shameful that we are called upon almost every day in reporting current news to add new names to the list of the victims of kerosene and gasoline, or to swell the grand total of the property destroyed, and we call upon the proper authorities to see to it that we are promptly relieved of the repulsive task.

The reporters announce that STEWART's retail store, when extended to fill the entire block, will be the largest establishment of the kind in the country;—but, with equal truth, the world might have been included. We have here, moreover, not only the great commercial Bazaar in the world, but also the greatest port, from the Customs Collector's point of view; and this same Bazaar is the most extensive of all the importers.

Our Oriental (or Western?) news shows that the Japanese are civilizing themselves at a great rate, and managing big guns, Snider rifles and shells as cleverly as the rest of us. In attacking the Yeddo rebel, ENOMOTO, the Mikado's fighters came to the scratch as steadily as Europeans, without any barbaric dodging or shuffling. A Frenchman was with the rebels, and, when ENOMOTO was killed by a shell, this foreigner was taken prisoner, and then claimed by the French at Yokohama, who meant to try him by Court-martial—though they certainly sympathized with the malcontents. The Japanese Parliament is in session, and in every respect the "Japs" show themselves more alert and cosmopolite than our other Orientals—the Chinese.

For the first time since their removal from Cherokee, Ga., to the Indian Territory, the Cherokee Indians, the largest and most civilized and peaceful of all the red tribes, have had a serious conflict with the whites. The cause was the invasion of the reservations by white settlers. It is the origin of all the Indian wars of late years.

The latest illustrations of scientific progress are very striking. A Western surgeon has penetrated the abdomen, removing four or five feet of intestine, and, leaving the parts which had not mortified, sewed up the abdominal walls and left the patient to rapidly recover. The other illustration is the application of electricity to whale-catching. The whaleboat is provided with a galvanic battery; wires run from it to the points of harpoons; two of these being buried in the body of a whale, the current is complete, and the whale paralyzed by the shock.

It is not at all improbable that the French Emperor may live and reign till his son attains his majority. The Prince Imperial is now in the fourteenth year of his age, while NAPOLEON is in his sixty-second year. The Emperor could make no better preparation for the assumption of the reins of Government by his heir than through the Liberal Constitutional reforms he has proposed.

Some of our "seasonable" customs have a very unreasonable aspect, at times—for instance, that of shutting up all the libraries for a month or six weeks in Summer—as if all the people go into the country at that time, and nobody at all, to signify, is left to read a book! The fact is, that to those staying in the City—the great majority—the library is more needed then than ever, and the want of it makes the dull season still duller. There should be no more "shutting up." The librarians could manage to take their month in turns; and in this way accommodate the whole reading public, thousands of whom have no holiday. All managers of libraries should humanely take this question into consideration.

As regards the teaching of German in the schools, it is very likely it would help the purpose of all education, the enlightenment of the mind, while it would have as little effect *against* the national speech as the Norman had against the earlier English. At first it may be taught in one City school out of three, which would be enough for those wishing to learn it; and as for the additional cost, if any, this may be curtailed from the rather too liberal expense for class-books now indulged in. A new language would increase the taste for literature which is better than so many other tastes. For the rest, it would be no bad thing to teach Spanish also—the second great living language of our own continents. If we are to have Mexico and Cuba, we should let the boys begin in time with the Spanish grammar.

The *Utah Reporter* gives an account of an interview between the old pontiff of polygamy and two sons of the original JOE SMITH, in which the latter contended that the practice was no part of their father's doctrine, and showed their determination to take their Mormonism without it for the future. One of these SMITHS has also that sacred name of Joe, and many in the Salt Lake City are disposed to make him their chief, instead of YOUNG. These things show that the system is breaking up, or breaking down. YOUNG himself has allowed that polygamy was a prophetic afterthought; and there can be no doubt that it will die away in the new order of society, without giving the laws any trouble to suppress it.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

How it is to be Used—Letter from Rev. Dr. Sears to the Agent for Louisiana.

STAUNTON, Va., July 10, 1869.

Hon. R. M. Lusher:

MY DEAR SIR: The Trustees have decided to coöperate with State systems (of public instruction) as far as possible. We hope to do so with Louisiana, and I see no great difficulty, if the two races are placed in separate schools. I believe there are no mixed schools in Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina or any other State, nor can I suppose that Louisiana will venture on so bold an experiment.

If, under the State law, no schools are maintained but such as are attended by colored children, or if, virtually, the colored children, and they alone, are provided for by law, we must look particularly after the white children.

On making our arrangement with towns our judgment must be guided, first, by the amount raised by the people; secondly, by the population to be provided for. Our contribution is not a charity to poor children, but an encouragement to communities. The people must contribute something—say three-fourths, or more, of the amount needed to support a free public school in their midst, and a certain number of children to be provided for should also be reported, so that we may know what supplementary aid is required, each year, to render the school permanent and successful.

Both the Trustees and Mr. PEABODY are warmly attached to our plan as it now is, particularly to that feature of it which relates to public schools. I cannot yet say, however, what amount can be granted the coming year. If we can work more advantageously in Louisiana than elsewhere, we can justly and wisely do more there than we could otherwise; but if the children for whom we provide will not attend the schools, we must withdraw our aid and bestow it elsewhere.

I wish you to exercise a wise discretion in this matter. Be pleased to let the people know that the way in which they use our contribution one year will determine the question whether it shall be renewed. Everything is on probation; this is our great security. If the people raise the needed funds and concur with us, whole communities will have the same interest in the schools as though they were supported by general taxation. We wish particularly to know how much money has been raised, and how many children have attended the schools already aided in Louisiana. Yours truly,

B. SEARS, General Agent.

WASHINGTON.

Changes in the Pension Office—The Naval Court Martial—Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 31.

The President's departure has thrown Washington back into its normal condition of stupidity. The White House is deserted, and in the Departments there is a general inactivity. The arrivals at the hotels from the Northwest and East have dwindled to absolutely none at all, and almost the only strangers who visit the City are Southerners with their wives and children, who make the capital a mere resting place on their way to cooler latitudes.

THE PENSION OFFICE.

A Board was appointed some time ago to examine the entire body of the Pension laws, instructions and regulations, with a view of rearranging and condensing them into a more compact and convenient form. This Commission have finished their labors, and their work is now before the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for revision and approval. It is thought that several changes will be made in the *modus operandi* of the office, and that new circulars and instructions will be issued. For some years past the rulings of the Bureau have been again and again in direct conflict, and it is not improbable that persons whose claims for pensions have hitherto been rejected on one ground or another, may be entitled to compensation under the new dispensation.

THE NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

Much complaint is made here against the officials who have ordered that no representatives of the Press be admitted to the Naval Court-martial at present being held in this city. Naval officers are interested in the matter, and wish to hear the evidence and arguments on either side. The old conflict between the staff and the line officers is one of the side issues of the present trial, and naval men say that the proceedings should not be smothered up in a star-chamber investigation.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 31.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury Department, for the week ending to-day, is $190,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia..	$10,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston..........	20,000
To United States Depository at Cincinnati..	15,000
To United States Depository at Baltimore....	10,000
To United States Depository at Pittsburg....	10,0.0
To national banks....................................	27,626
The Treasury holds in trust as security for national bank circulation..............	343,307,2
For public deposits....................................	21,504,500
Mutilated bank notes burned......................	115,250
Total amount burned to date......................	15,141,394
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week....................................	219,640
Total issued therefor................................	15,020,188
Balance due for mutilated bills..................	120,906
Actual circulation at this date..................	299,782,810
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week....................................	343,816

MODIFICATIONS OF WAREHOUSE REGULATIONS.

The following has been issued by Secretary BOUTWELL:

It appearing by a report received from Special Agent D. G. LOBDELL that the restrictions contained in the 99th article of Revised Warehouse Regulations of Oct. 30, 1868, requiring cars, vessels and boats to contain 'no other goods,' except such as are in bond, tend to embarrass and prohibit the transaction of the legitimate business of transportation companies in the use of railroad cars, steamboats and other vessels; and further that the cording and sealing of packages of merchandise where carried under proper manifest from place of shipment to a port or place of destination under Custom locks or seals, occasions delay and unnecessary expense, the said article No. 99 of the regulations referred to, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE 99. The cars, vessels or boats upon which merchandise is laden must be secured and sealed, or locked in the same manner as cars conveying goods coastwise across foreign territory; and they must pass through by a continuous route from the port of importation to the port of exportation without delay, and without being opened. When dutiable merchandise is transported in bond over a bonded route, such merchandise must be corded and sealed, or branded and sealed, and marked or labeled as provided in articles 58 and 92 of Revised Warehouse Regulations of Oct. 30, 1868, and in additional regulations of Feb. 16, 1869, unless the transportation be made by a continuous route, without change of car or vessel, under Customs lock or seal from the place of shipment to the port or place of destination, so that if dutiable merchandise in bond is to be carried from the port of shipment to the port of destination in cars or vessels, under Customs locks or seals, by a continuous route, without opening or change of car or vessels, the cording and sealing of packages will not be required.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEW NEW-YORK POST OFFICE.

Ten bids for excavating for the foundation of the New-York Post Office were opened to-day by Superintending Architect MULLETT. The lowest bidder was JAS. EVERARD, of New-York City, at eighty-three cents per cubic yard. For cement, four bids were submitted, Messrs. DELAFIELD and BAXTER, of New-York, being the lowest bidders, at $1 97 per barrel. For removal and purchase of stone, fence and coping, eleven bids were submitted. The highest was by EDWIN L. BRADY, of Jersey City, at $1,125. It is probable that none of these bids will be considered, the fence being worth much more money.

PERSONAL.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, an old citizen and Commissioner of Deeds for many of the States, died here to-day.

Colonel PENNEBACKER, the Kentucky State Agent, is pronounced by his physicians to be in a dying condition.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were over a million of dollars, and for the month ending July 31, $21,587,000. During July last year the receipts reached about $16,000,000.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Mexican Claims Commission, consisting of W. H. WADSWORTH and Señor PALACIO, organized this morning. General CUSHING is Attorney for Mexico, and J. HUBLEY ASHTON for the United States.

ARMY.

The following officers have been detailed for recruiting service and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Reeve, at New-York: Captains F. W. Perry, Geo. L. Tyler, E. H. Wilcox and S. T. Whipple.

The following are to report to General Hatch, Superintendent of Mounted Recruits, at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania: Captains Arthur McArthur, H. B. Freeman, Isaac N. Isay and Second Lieutenant Frank Madden. Second Lieutenant Chas. Hay, of the Twenty-third Infantry, has been ordered to conduct the recruits from Carlisle Barracks to the Pacific Coast.

Post Chaplain Edward H. Leavitt and First Lieutenant Peter Engals, United States Navy, have resigned.

NAVY.

Captain C. H. B. Caldwell has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for duty as Chief of the North Atlantic Fleet, under Rear-Admiral Poor, relieving Captain J. C. De Kraft, now holding that position. Lieutenant George W. De Long has been ordered to report for duty to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for duty in the practice of the signals.

THE TEST OATH.

General Butler's Letter to a Citizen of Virginia.

The following letter from General BUTLER, the Richmond *State Journal* says, has been received by a distinguished citizen of Virginia:

BAY VIEW, NEAR GLOUCESTER, July 26, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter reaches me at the seaside, where I have no books for consultation, and as to the precedents have to rely entirely upon my memory.

The question you present, as I understand it, is this: In the Virginia election a portion of the members of the Legislature elected cannot take the oath, which is a necessary qualification to their seats; and that this legal disability was known to the voters at the time that they were elected. Under those circumstances, they being refused their seats, is the next highest candidate voted for on the list eligible? This question has not always received a uniform ruling in parliamentary bodies. In the celebrated case of WILKES and SUTTRELL, after WILKES had been expelled from Parliament because of an alleged inability to take his seat, although he was returned at the next election by nine-tenths of all the votes thrown, yet the House of Commons seated his opponent, Colonel SUTTRELL, who had but a mere handful of votes. It will be observed, however, that this was not done until the second time that WILKES had been unseated, the House assuming that their action was notice to every voter.

This decision has been pretty nearly uniformly held where the disability was a legal and continued one, which would render the person unfit to sit in the body to which he was returned at any future time. Is this the case with the legal disability of some of the members elect to the Virginia Legislature? That disqualification is usually denominated an inability to take the test oath. Stating it in that way, it would hardly seem that a moral or conscientious scruple of the member as to taking an oath would or could be so generally known to the electors as to make it proper that their vote for him should be considered so far in defiance of the law of the land that their votes should be held for nought and set aside. But when we remember that this disqualification or disability to take the test oath is, in fact, that the members elect have committed overt acts of treason against the United States, and many of them are in the condition of paroled prisoners of war, and that the Reconstruction acts have precisely made that status of a candidate an absolute disqualification, and that has been done over and over again by Congress, it would seem very clear that the elector who chooses for his representative such a man ought to take the consequences of his own act and have his vote rejected as if he had thrown it for a person actually dead—as many of these men would have been if they had had their deserts—or *civiliter mortus*, as all of these men are until relieved by the legislative power which have imposed the disability.

My opinion, therefore, would be, and in that I am quite clear, that it is within the power of the Government, and within the requirements of the law of Congress, if administered in their integrity, to set aside these men who cannot take the test oath because of their participation in the rebellion, and that men who did not so participate, and who lost the votes of the electors because of their adherence to the Union, should be admitted to their seats, as being the choice of the only men voting who did not prefer a traitor to the Government to a loyal man for his representative.

I have thus far examined the question only in its legal relations. Of course, we shall hear much of the necessity of conciliation, and of the necessity of the policy of reconciliation, and of allowing those who "accept the situation," as the phrase is, to take part in the Government. But that conciliation—that policy of reconciliation—that permission to those who forfeited their rights to resume them, or, in other words, the reconferring of civil rights upon them—must emanate from Congress, and not from the Executive; and whatever Congress may do upon this subject, it is clear to my mind that the Executive officers, as well as every other citizen, can have but one duty, and that is to obey the law; and the law and its consequences seem to me equally clear, as I have before stated. When the matter shall come before Congress, then, after full examination of the condition of the Southern States, after the evidence shall be heard whether these men do in good faith accept the situation or take advantage of the ballot-box to do that which they could not do with the bayonet—*i. e.*, successfully oppose the Government—when it shall fully appear that the rebellion indeed is ended, I may be quite of opinion that the law of Congress should be repealed, and be ready to vote therefor. But until that time, I think this law, like every other law of Congress, should be executed.

I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Alaska—$65,833 in Treasure.

The steamship *Alaska*, which left Aspinwall July 24, reached this port yesterday. She brings the following

TREASURE LIST:

Fred. Probst&Co.	$13,445 00	P. Pfeifer & Co....	$600 00
Jas. McNider......	3,226 35	Marcial & Co.......	500 00
Ribon & Munos....	1,443 20	Wilson, Hoodt&Co.	234 00
Strout Bros.........	700 00	Order..................	45,684 90
Total................			$65,833 45

United States of Colombia—Quiet Prevailing—Another Search for an Island Treasure—Capital Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 23, 1869.

Since my last our political world remains undisturbed except by the constant hints of the Mosquera Party as to what they intend to do some day. The presence of about 300 national troops and a couple hundred State militia, all well armed, prevent them probably from carrying their threats into execution, however well they may feel disposed to get up a revolution. Señor HOLGRIM still remains a political prisoner, but is now allowed to walk about the streets. He will likely be returned to Bogota to-day or to-morrow.

The fifty-ninth anniversary of the Colombian Independence was celebrated on the 20th inst. by a national salute and a review of the troops. President CORREOSO issued on that day a general amnesty proclamation pardoning all persons banished in 1868 from the State for conspiring against him. No doubt it will be well received by those who are still absent under the Presidental ban.

There is quite a crowd of foreign officials here at present. Mr. A. W. CLARK, ex-United States Consul from Valparaiso; Señor VILLAFANE, Minister to Peru from Central America; Señor FIGUEROA, Minister from Costa Rica to Europe on a borrowing expedition to the extent of two million sterling; Señor COSIN, Special Agent from the Nicaraguan Legitimate Government to the States; a squad of agents from Peru to sell guano in New-York, and may be others unknown to the undersigned.

Another expedition is forming for a search after the treasure at the Coces Island. It is to start from Costa Rica in a few days, and has more the semblance of success than any of its forerunners; at any rate, if it proves a failure, it will be useless to make any further attempts, as the only living man fully posted in the matter goes with the expedition.

The American schooner *Petrel*, formerly of San Francisco, has been chartered for the purpose.

The whaling bark *Ellen Morrison*, LUCE, sailed hence on a cruise on the 20th inst.

The whaling bark *Platinia*, CHASE, is still in port taking in provisions, and will sail in a few days.

There was a freshet on the road on the afternoon of the 20th, interrupting travel that afternoon. The damage was repaired early next morning. Unusually heavy rains have fallen along the lines of late.

The British bark *Castres*, sold at auction recently at Aspinwall as condemned, sailed for New-York on the 14th. She went under the Colombian flag, the Consul refusing her a British register, as she was unseaworthy.

Mr. ISAAC LAWTON, ex-editor of the *Chronicle*, is about starting a new newspaper in this city for which a joint stock company has been formed. Quite a number of shares have been taken, the principal stockholder being the agent of WELLS, FARGO & CO. Mr. LAWTON is a gentleman of considerable newspaper experience, and it is thought his paper will be quite an addition to the journalism of Panama.

The new bank meets with a good deal of opposition from the merchants, who refuse to take the notes about to be issued, and have published a card to that effect.

News from Bogota has reached to the 29th of June; there is little news. What there is I take from the *Star*, which says:

"Beyond the usual amount of revolutionary talk and political abuse there is little in the papers.

The United States Minister General SULLIVAN took his leave of the Government on the 26th June, and may be looked for on this Isthmus about the 2d August.

General SANTOS GUTIERREZ, President of the Republic, has been married to an Antioquian lady recently.

Tolima talks of getting up a revolution in favor of MOSQUERA.

The person who stole the silver ornaments from the Church of Popayan on the 4th June last returned the same with a request that a mass might be said for him on account of the crime he had committed, which was done and the *Te Deum* sung in the church on the 9th inst."

Central America—Revolution in Nicaragua—Proclamation of the Revolutionists—News from Guatemala, Salvador and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 26, 1869.

The Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* arrived at this port, from Central America, on the 16th.

By this vessel news has been received of a revolution in Nicaragua, headed by General JEREZ and Ex-President MARTINEZ, against the Guzman Government. The rebels have taken the Department of Leon, including the city of that name, and all the other towns to the Pacific coast, with the port of Corinth, at which the steamer touches. The up mails from Panama by last steamer were all seized at Corinth. Those at present here will be sent by way of Costa Rica. MARTINEZ is unable to take any active part in the movement, being ill at his farm near Leon. JEREZ has placed himself at the head of the rebel army, numbering about 800 men, and has appointed Don FRANCISCO BACA Provisional President, residing at Leon, the headquarters of the insurgents.

BACA has issued the following proclamation, which has been published here:

COMPATRIOTS: Yesterday the General of Division, Dr. Don MAXIMO JEREZ, took possession of the Provisional Presidency of the Republic, but having to devote himself at present to his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, by his accord the administration of the Government has been placed in my hands.

You have seen the programme of the 27th of May. The ideas it contains tend to the amelioration of the liberal republican system, favor the true rights of the people and the progress of the country in general, for the realization of which we have a strong and well-founded hope, and expect that all Nicaraguayans who comprehend the importance of the great work we have undertaken, will flock to our standard and aid us by their efficient coöperation.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY: The work of reconquering the rights of the people, and to secure for yourselves and your children a happy future, devolves upon you. By your constancy and devotion, discipline and order, the great work of liberty will be accomplished. I recommend to you the observance of the virtues proper to the republican soldier. For my part I assure you that your watchings and your labors will secure a thousand blessings of posterity, and that the countries that behold us will recognize the justice of the attitude we have at present assumed.

FRANCISCO BACA.

LEON, June 30, 1869.

The following is a synopsis of the plan of the revolutionists:

"The abolition of monopolies. The establishment of free schools by the Government. The encouragement of industry by a facilitation of exchanges and the improvement of public roads and highways. The promotion of Americanism, the upholding of the integrity of the Central American Republics and the fostering of Republican liberty. The abolition of the death penalty and the present jury system, and the establishment of religious freedom throughout the Republic. The Government of Señor GUZMAN had taken very energetic measures to suppress the revolution. General VELEZ, however, was at last advices ten leagues from Managua, the capital, at the head of a division of the revolutionary forces. The movement seems to be a formidable one, but we hope that order will soon be reëstablished."

No engagements had taken place, at the latest accounts, between the rebels and the Government forces. The latter had about 1,200 men, many of them well armed with Chassepot rifles. The rebels were badly armed. Their chances of success are not encouraging, although they may keep together for some weeks.

No regular mails have been received, and the only intelligence is what can be gleaned from the revolutionary circulars and from verbal reports of passengers. The following letter appears in the *Star & Herald* of this city:

LEON, Nicaragua, July 8, 1869.

Ever since the accession of Don FERNANDO GUZMAN to the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua, he has been threatened by the revolution which has just broken out, and it has only been owing to the personal hatred which has always existed between MARTINEZ and JEREZ, the chiefs of the two strongest political parties in the country, that this event has so long been delayed. At length, however, these two Generals came to a mutual understanding, and on Saturday, the 26th ult., by means of a well-contrived ruse and the assistance of the Police force they seized the cuartel in this city, published their proclamation and declared the purity of their intentions. Having possession of the cuartel, of course no resistance could be made them within the city, but numbers fled from here to Managua and have joined the constitutional Government there, which is strongly fortified, has 1,000 men under arms, plenty of munitions of war, and, in fact, only suffers from the scarcity of corn, which in these tortilla-eating countries is the staff of life. Each party is strengthening itself daily by forced enlistments and by forced loans, so that it does not appear very probable that the war will finish very soon. Besides this, each expects reinforcements from Salvador, but as yet, as none have come, we cannot judge which side El Presidente DUENAS will resolve upon taking in the struggle.

Until now, with the exception of the attack on the cuartel, no other engagement has taken place which influences the question in any way. It is true that in the hacienda of the Messrs. CHAMORROS, San Boque, there was a slight skirmish and two lives lost; but it was more a cattle-robbing expedition than anything else.

GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.

Guatemala has not been disturbed since the defeat of the insurgent SERAPIO CRUZ, and the country remains tranquil and prosperous.

In Salvador another eruption of the volcano of Jyalco occurred on the 17th of June, covering the town of Sensonate with ashes, and for some time enveloping it in darkness. No injury, however, was done, and the shower passed off toward Ocajutla.

COSTA RICA.

"Among the passengers from Costa Rica is Señor FIGAROA, special envoy *en route* to Europe for the purpose of negotiating, if possible, a loan for $2,000,0000.

The Minister from Nicaragua, Señor MONTEALEGRE, who was sent to obtain the consent of Costa Rica to the Ayon-ChevalierCanal contract, has returned home, being so far successful in his mission as to make a treaty embracing all the requirements of the contract, which only now requires to be ratified by the Congresses of Nicaragua and Costa Rica to make the canal contract perfect.

Some 250 men continue to be employed in opening the road from San Jose to Port Limon, on the Atlantic, and the work is progressing satisfactorily.

There does not seem to be a great deal of faith in the fulfillment of the Interoceanic Railroad scheme.

Since our last news, the country remains undisturbed, the principal leaders of the opposition party, some fourteen in number, being banished from the Republic."

Southern Countries—Disastrous Fire in Valparaiso—The Small-pox—Discoveries of Silver—The Tres Puntes Railway—Bolivia—Change in the Peruvian Cabinet—News from the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, July 23, 1869.

The arrival of the steamer *Pacific* brings dates from Valparaiso to the 3d and Callao to the 13th instant.

CHILI.

Another disastrous fire occurred in Valparaiso on the 18th June in a retail grocery store belonging to Don JOSE COTO NUNEZ, situated in the Plaza de la Municipalidad, corner of Calle del Arsenal. The fire spread with such rapidity that in a few hours the whole block of buildings between the Plaza, Calle del Arsenal, Callejon de la Matriz and Calle del Arrayan was reduced to ashes, despite the efforts of the firemen, who could do no more than prevent the flames from communicating to the neighboring houses. Of the buildings destroyed, more than half belonged to the Nuns of the Carmen Bajo, in Santiago, and the rest to Messrs. RODRIGUEZ BROTHERS, of Valparaiso. None were insured. The grocery store belonging to Señor COTO NUNEZ was, it is said, insured for the sum of $10,000 in the Pacific Insurance Office. The buildings in question were in a ruined state and a great eyesore to that part of the city, and although the loss inflicted on the occupiers is greatly lamented, the city will eventually be a gainer by the disaster.

Two days afterward another fire broke out on the premises of Señor VILLAR, in the Calle de la Merced, but was happily soon subdued. There is great complaint made about the many robberies occurring during fires, and the Police are most remiss in their duties on these occasions.

The Exhibition is virtually at an end, but the experience of every day confirms in a remarkable manner the immense benefit it has conferred upon the country, in acting as a powerful stimulus toward the adoption of an improved system of agriculture. Foreign manufacturers of agricultural machinery may confidently look forward to a steady and increased demand from this country for all kinds of farming implements.

At a great trial of threshing machines that took place the other day, it was generally admitted that CLAYTON'S machine was considerably ahead of its competitors. The machine exhibited by L. C. LADD, Esq., also performed its work in a most creditable manner.

The net receipts of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railway for the month of May last amounted to $50,156 59.

An event of great significance took place in Santiago on the 29th ult.; this was the opening of a Spanish Protestant Church, and although in Valparaiso Protestant Church service in the English language has been performed for years—for the preëminently Catholic city of Santiago this must be indeed deemed a great event, signifying the final triumph of a principle. It may now be known abroad that religious freedom is the recognized law and practice of Chili, upon which the friends of this Republic as well as the advocates of liberty may well be congratulated as being rather different from the times when this country was bound in the fetters of religious exclusiveness imposed in colonial times by old Spain. The new church is designed for preaching in the Spanish language to a congregation of native worshipers, gathered by Rev. Mr. GILBERT.

During the late frequent and heavy gales on the coast, several vessels have been wrecked. The names of these as known at present are: The British bark *Ires*, with a cargo of copper; the bark *Rosario Isabel*, with a cargo of naval stores; the bark *Sheffield*, laden with flour; the North American schooner *Rippling Wave*, with coal and lumber; the Guatemalian bark *Necolasito*, with saltpetre, and the Swedish brig *Gottenberg*, with a cargo of wheat. Altogether we have had a rather tempestuous season of late in the South Pacific, but happily so far we have not heard of much loss of life.

Valparaiso was visited by a severe norther on the 1st and 2d inst., by which the Guatemala bark *Necolasito* was driven ashore and totally wrecked. The crew were saved. Vessel and [illegible] LLOYD'S. No other casualties occurred.

Small-pox has made its appearance to a rather alarming extent in some parts of Valparaiso.

Considerable excitement has been caused by the reported discovery of a silver lode on the Cerro del Encanto, situated on the Laguna estate, and distant from here about ten miles. The lode is described as being upward of a metre in width, and it is predicted that at a short depth from the surface it will prove double that width. A small quantity of the ore assayed at the mint gave a "ley" of 106 marks to the "cajon" of 62 quintals. Fabulous prices are being asked for shares in the mine, which has been christened with the long and euphonious title of "Descubridora Virjen del Carmen."

Further troubles have taken place in the immediate vicinity of the frontier, but, happily, they have been confined to the Indians themselves. It is generally believed, however, that the arrival of Spring will be accompanied by a recurrence of Indian raids on the frontier settlements.

The *Ferrocarril*, of Santiago, publishes in its editorial section the following passages from a private letter:

COPIAPO, June 16, 1869.

Mr. WM. WHEELWRIGHT writes me from Buenos Ayres that he expects to be in Chili by April or May next, in order to construct the Tres Puntas Railway, which is afterward to be carried across the Andes. He estimates the cost of the work at about £4,000,000, and thinks he can already count upon a fourth or half of the capital. He wishes to know whether he will be supported by good signatures in Chili, and whether Government would be disposed to guarantee a specified dividend.

COPIAPO.

Several shocks of earthquake have been felt here lately. On the 17th instant at 9:28 P. M. a slight shock, preceded and succeeded by a long and loud subterranean noise, was felt. About 9:05 P. M. on the following night a slight oscillation of the ground, accompanied by a loud noise, was felt, and immediately after a second shock of shorter duration but greater intensity, and unaccompanied by any noise. On the 19th instant at 2:26 P. M. a very severe shock, lasting upward of a minute and accompanied by a loud and prolonged noise, was felt. No damage resulted to life or property, but the alarm was very great, and the streets remained crowded for some time with the terror-stricken inhabitants.

BOLIVIA.

The state of things in this Republic remains up to the present in *statu quo* notwithstanding threatening symptoms in the political horizon, and MELGAREJO continues at the head of affairs. The La Paz journals contain absolutely nothing of either interest or importance having transpired.

PERU.

It is thought a total change will soon take place in the Cabinet. The enemies of President BALTA continue to conspire against him, and it would not be astonishing at any time to hear of another revolution.

Dr. J. F. ELMORE, formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington, has been nominated Sub-Secretary of State for Foreign Relations. ELMORE is a young man that unites to the highest honesty a vast erudition, special knowledge and unbounded assiduity.

Mr. THEODORE MULLER, Consul-General of the North German Confederation in Peru, died suddenly on the 9th inst. in Lima. This loss has been generally lamented.

Government continues extending its protection to the exploring expedition of the Chanchamayo and to the colonization of those regions. Some disagreement which arose between Colonel PEREYRA and Engineer NYSTROM, whose studies would have contributed in a great measure to a good success, obliged Government to recall the latter.

As the request of Government the Huano Consignees have agreed to do the exchange on Europe at 37d. per dollar, or per four francs.

A great many persons are ill at ease with the prediction of the German astronomer FALB, relative to the earthquakes, that will shake Peru, Ecuador and Méjico on the 9th, 10th and 11th of August next, and another that will be fatal to these countries to take place from the 30th of September to the 1st of October next.

The $700,000 contract for the construction of a road between Lima and Callao met with the disapprobation of the Press and public, and consequently has been abrogated, paying 60,000 soles to the contractors for the part already made.

The news from the Southern Departments is unimportant. In Iquique they complain of late rough weather and turbulent seas; also of the everlasting earthquakes, occurring generally in the middle of the night, and causing much uneasiness and discomfort to the inhabitants.

It is also stated that the volcano Isulga is once more in action, throwing out fire and ashes, giving rise to the belief that an eruption is perhaps about to take place soon.

The lately much-afflicted people of the City of Tacua are gradually getting into better spirits. Business is reviving, and the epidemic has at last totally disappeared. On the 5th inst. a grand religious service was performed in the Church San Ramon in commemoration of the victims by the yellow fever lately prevailing. To the late Prefect, Señor CORNEJO, was ascribed much of the sickness here, from his want of activity in adopting sanitary measures, and the recent advent of his successor, Señor ARANCIBIA, was hailed with much satisfaction.

From Arequipa we learn that the reconstruction of the city is going on with less activity than might be desirable: that earthquakes are again of frequent occurrence, and that people are a good deal afraid at the terrible predictions of the German astronomer, M. FALB, which shows that ignorance and superstitious terror are still considerably rampant in that devoted locality.

The Horrible Affray between Raftsmen and Steamboat Hands on a Mississippi Steamer.

From the Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Thursday, July 29, 1869.

A horrible affair occurred on the steamer *Dubuque* after leaving this city this morning, which terminated in the killing of five negroes, deck hands, and one raftman, and the badly wounding of two or three others. As near as I can learn, the trouble originated as follows: One hundred and fifty raftsmen came aboard the boat at Davenport, and the clerk ordered two of the negro deck hands to stand guard at the gangway and not to let any one pass without his permission. One of the raftsmen tried to pass this guard and make his way to the cabin, when the deck hands ordered him back until his ticket was examined by the clerk. He, not liking this, commenced pitching into the deck hands, who got the best of him, when the raftsmen, to the number of over one hundred, came to his rescue, stabbing and beating the two deck hands until about dead, then throwing them into the river. They then made an assault on the rest of the deck crew, succeeding in killing three more of them and throwing their bodies into the river. One of the raftsmen was also killed in the melee, making six in all killed.

As soon as Hampton was reached, Captain RHODES landed the boat, when the raftsmen drove the deck crew ashore, injuring several of them with stones. As soon as this was over, they went aboard the boat and ordered the Captain to proceed up the river or they would burn his boat. He, being in their power, and fearing they would carry their threat into execution, headed the boat up stream, and in the meantime telegraphed to the Sheriff here, who chartered an extra train and left with a large force of men, well-armed. They overtook the boat at Clinton, and immediately took possession of her and started for this city. On arrival here there were over 5,000 people on the river bank, together with the crew who were driven off the boat, and with their assistance succeeded in recognizing forty-two of the men, who were taken to jail, under a strong guard.

A large Police force is posted about the jail, and no further trouble is expected. The city is full of raftsmen, who came ashore, but an extra force of policemen has been stationed about the city, and it is thought that all will be quiet for the night.

An examination will probably take place to-morrow. There are men on the lookout for the dead bodies thrown from the boat into the river.

The Anti-Rent War—The Prisoners Held to Bail.

From the Troy Whig, July 31.

The interest in the unfortunate affray at Greenbush still continues unabated, and each new development is looked for with anxiety by the public. Yesterday afternoon John Whitbeck, Benj. Whitbeck, Aaron Keen, Henry Creganfand Zadock Bass were brought before Justice DONOHUE. The examination was set down for Aug. 3. Messrs. EDGAR L. FURSMAN and FRANKLIN J. PARMENTER are counsel for the prisoners, and District-Attorney BANKER, assisted by Mr. HALE, of Albany, and Mr. FRANCIS RISING represent the people. The counsel indulged in quite a lively discussion before the Justice, but it was concluded to set the examination down for the date above stated. The prisoners were remanded to jail, and taken thither in charge of Detective KIRKE. Subsequently they were released on bail in the sum of $6,000 each.

We learned last evening that the condition of WHITBECK, proprietor of the farm, is considered very precarious, and GREGG is considered by no means out of danger. It is thought that the skull of the latter is fractured. If such is the case his recovery is very doubtful indeed.

STAGE NOTES.

City Notes of the Day.

A change of performance, hardly warranted, we should opine, by the unaltered tendency of the mercury, is to be made this week at almost all the local places of amusement. Mr. JEFFERSON'S appearance at Booth's is likely to be the most important event. He brings to us, it is true, no new play, but the familiarity with which his performance of *Rip Van Winkle* is invested, great as it is, can hardly be too intimate when we regard not only the real attractiveness of the impersonation, but its profound merit. There can be no doubt as to the cordiality of the reception that awaits Mr. JEFFERSON, and is likely to be rehearsed on each after-night of his six weeks' engagement. His success, we think, will be of unusual proportions. Yet it is hardly likely to be more lucrative than that of "Arrah-Na-Pogue," to be represented by Mr. DAN. BRYANT, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY and Misses ROSE ETYINGE and FIDDES at Niblo's to-morrow evening. The play is a popular one, and it is strongly cast and illustrated with liberality and taste. Up-town the comedy of "Self," that will attract the playgoer to Wallack's, will thenceforward also claim particular attention as a novelty. Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is to act in it, with Miss ANNIE DELAND and other *artistes*. At Wood's Museum, the WORRELL sisters, SOPHIE and JENNIE by name, will call for simultaneous notice. These young ladies are to appear in "Lalla Rookh." The purely sensational drama still has its abode, we note, at the Grand Opera House. Miss LUCILLE WESTERN will be the actress, and "East Lynne" the subject for interpretation. Elsewhere—that is to say at the Olympic and at the Bowery—pantomime and equestrian literature, of which Miss KATE FISHER is an excellent exponent, are to supply, respectively, the needed entertainment. With the close of the fortnight the temples, until then closed, will be open to toe public. By that time it is to be hoped, for the sake of their managers, that cool nights will have returned with the inception of the new Fall season of music and the drama.

Home Gossip.

Miss CLARA THOMPSON and daughter sailed for Europe yesterday.

Miss DE BAR was prevented, by indisposition, yesterday from appearing at Booth's Theatre. The part entrusted to her, that of *Annie Arden*, was very acceptably filled by Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT.

Herr LOUIS QUINT, well known as a tenor and as a professor of music, died in this City last week.

Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES departed for this country by the steamship *Java*, which sailed from Liverpool yesterday. She is said to be engaged at Wallack's Theatre.

A rumor was current in Paris to the effect that M. JULLIEN CARRIER, whilom of the opera-bouffe troupe attached to the French Theatre, had been killed by a fall in Bordeaux.

HERMANN, the prestidigitateur, is now in this City, and will be the earliest tenant of the Academy of Music in the Fall.

Mr. TAYLEURE has received from England a new sensational play written expressly for Mr. J. S. CLARKE and himself, and illustrated by upward of twenty scenes depicting historic London; the scenery needed for the presentation of the work has been painted in London by ROGERS and will soon reach this city. The production of this piece, the performances of Mr. BEN. DE BAR, (in experience the oldest manager in America, and now about to visit the Metropolis under engagement to Mr. TAYLEURE) and the framing of contracts for the WORRELL Sisters, whose movements Mr. TAYLEURE is to direct, will certainly give that gentleman abundant occupation.

CHINESE THEATRICALS.

"A few years ago," says the San Francisco *Morning Call*, "the proprietor of the Chinese Theatre on Jackson-street, returned from China, bringing with him a company of ninety performers that had been performing for many years at Canton, and who had a wide reputation for talent, as acrobats, vaulters, vocalists and general performers. Their wardrobe is of the most gorgeous style and cost in China, where everything is so cheap a 'power of money.' Their arrival, as a matter of course, caused considerable excitement among the Chinese *bon ton*, because in the troupe were several ladies whose feet were no larger than a man's little finger. The theatre on Jackson-street, which is as large as the Metropolitan, was crowded to excess on the opening night, and each evening since. The fame of the company has gradually extended beyond Chinese circles, and every evening now sees quite a number of Americans in the audience. Last night we dropped in for a few moments, and were astonished at the scene before us. Near the door sat a silent old fellow rolling up betel-nuts and quicklime, and selling 'chaw' to the auditors as they came in. The females were the greatest patrons of this luxury, and scarcely one failed to invest five cents in a chaw. A short distance off were several well-known politicians, who were evidently under the convoy of a prominent Chinese *compradore*. The stage was filled with actors, musicians and spectators, for if the actors have enough room to stand and move about they are content. The music (!)—shade of MENDELSSOHN!—was considered grand by the Chinese, but to our ears it was nothing but a terrific din, caused by the beating of gongs, the clashing of cymbals, the squeaking of fiddles, the beating of drums, and the tooting of asthmetic trumpets. It gave us a headache that we did not recover from for ten hours. When we arrived, it had arrived at that pitch where a rebellion had broken out, and the adherents of each party were preparing to decide matters by the gage of battle. Troops were being marshaled and reviewed, inspected and harangued to the highest pitch of courage. The cavalry were represented by fellows carrying switches, and the taking of the switch from the hand of the rider was, by a violent presumption, considered to be dismounting. One body of cavalry were painted to look as near devils as possible, and, without hesitation, we will accept them as such. Another lot were gallant zoo-zoos, and wore the conventional big trousers of the Zouaves. These latter appeared to belong to the attacking party, and were 'eager for the fray;' for they dared their antagonists to come out and have a 'square thing' of it. After a great deal of preliminary fussing the battle began, and then we were treated with a display of acrobatic feats such as are never seen outside of a Chinese theatre. One fellow, who had a *penchant* for getting upon a table to crow over his victory, was continually getting knocked 'head over heels' by one of the rebels, who would come upon the stage turning somersaults, until he would reach a certain distance from the table, when he would straighten out, while turning, and plant his feet in the breast of his adversary with tremendous force. Some of the performers had a great fondness for climbing upon three tables placed one on top of the other, and, turning a flip-flap, light on their backs on another table, ten or twelve feet away. A double sword and spear combat displayed considerable skill, and was fought with real earnest, for several of the combatants received severe wounds, from which the blood poured in streams. This delighted the audience, and their applause nerved the actors to greater courage, and to more valorous deeds. While some of their feats of agility are wonderfully well executed, they have not the grace and finish that is to be seen in our gymnasts; in fact, they appear to do everything by main strength and awkwardness.

The Foreign Drama.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has substantial reasons, it says, for believing that the present coalition at the Italian Opera House will not be allowed to keep its monopoly for another season. An opposition of a most formidable character is already organized, an opposition supported by a majority of the leading singers who have this year taken part in the performances at Covent Garden Theatre. Among the seceders are Mlle. CHRISTINE NILSSON, Signor MONGINI, Mr. SANTLEY, Signor GARDONI, Signor FOLI, and Signor ARDITI, the conductor. And to this considerable company are allied Mme. VOLPINI, Mme. TREBELLI BETTINI, Signor BETTINI, M. GASSIER, and others. That such an opposition should have been organized cannot greatly surprise those who have taken an interest in operatic affairs. Whether the new company will be housed at Drury Lane or at Her Majesty's Theatre is not certain.

The English papers announce the decease of Mr. SWIFT, a well-known tenor, who expired July 10, at his residence in the Opera Arcade, Haymarket, London. Mr. SWIFT made his debut in English opera at Drury Lane about thirty years ago, and then went to Italy, where he studied for five or six years. When Mr. E. T. SMITH became lessee of Her Majesty's, in [illegible], Mr. SWIFT was a permanent member of the company. The journals also refer to the decease of Mr. WATKINS BURROUGHS, in his seventy-fourth year. Mr. BURROUGHS, when in the fullness of his powers, visited the United States, and brought back to England sufficient to secure him a comfortable income for the remainder of his days. He fixed his residence in Liverpool, and lived in perfect retirement, cheered by the respect and sympathy of a few old friends.

Miss LAURA HARRIS has entered into an engagement with the manager MERELLI, to sing at the Imperial Opera at Moscow for two years. Miss MINNIE HAUCK will also appear there. Mlle. MORENZI has been engaged for the Paris Italiens.

VICTORIEN SARDOU had just returned from Brussels, where he went to witness the first representation of "Patrie." A good deal of jealousy was excited against him on the part of the Brussels managers, in consequence of some special privileges conceded to M. RAPHAEL FELIX by M. ANSPACH, the Burgomaster, and it was feared that owing to their united influence the success of the piece might be compromised but the "delicate" attentions paid the critics by the author and director on the occasion of the first rehearsal, smoothed away all difficulties and ensured a triumph for the work. Among the audience were to be observed the Duc D'AUMALE, the French Ambassador, M. DE LA GUERRONIERE, and M. HENRI ROCHEFORT, accompanied by his daughter and Mme. FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO. The receipts of the evening amounted to 5,200 francs.

It is stated that M. SEMET'S opera comique, "La Petite Fadette," which is shortly to be produced at the Salle Favart, has no identity with the piece of the same title which was played at the Variétés. The new opera is founded on a romance of GEORGE SAND. The two first acts are scored, and the third would have been completed by this time but for the serious illness of the composer. He is now, however, convalescent, and the general rehearsals will be commenced by the 20th, so as to bring the work out early in August. Mme. GALLI-MARI has a charming *rôle* in it. MM. BARRY and POTEL play the male parts. In the second act there is a pleasant song, which is said to be a gem.

M. BAGIER is having translated into Italian HALEVY'S "Guido et Ginevra," and will produce it next Winter in the Salle Ventadour.

SARDOU'S "Piccolino," in the form of an opera comique, the music by Mme. GRANDVAL, is one of the novelties promised us for the Fall. It will probably be brought out at the Theatre Lyrique.

The two first scenes of a new ballet by MM. SAINT LEON and DELIBES have been rehearsed at the Paris Grand Opera. The subject is taken from the celebrated ballad of SCHILLER, "The Bell." A young *debutante*, Mlle. BOZZACCHI, created quite a sensation among the assembled artists.

The Viceroy of Egypt is a sort of Providence for the singers. He is going to spend five millions of francs on the opera at Cairo and Alexandria, and has just made a present of magnificent diamond brooches to ROSINE BLOCH and Mme. MARIE, who appeared in the "Trouvére" at Brussels, and also to Mme. CARVALLO, who sang before his Khedive-ship at the Tuilleries.

Considerable attention has been directed to an improvement for increasing the sonority of the violoncello, invented by SERVAIS. The instrument, instead of being held between the knees, rests on a bar of metal, and so communicates its vibrations to the floor.

PERSONAL.

Sir John Barrington, Sir Samuel Canning, Mr. A. C. Bell and John Temple, of the French Cable Expedition; Judge Field, of California; Mr. Whitehead, of New-York; Mr. Beranger, Consul of France; Miss Clara Thompson, and the niece, sister and daughter of Miss Lydia Thompson, of Niblo's, left by the steamship *City of Brooklyn* yesterday for Europe.

Senator BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has not been "seriously ill," as has been reported. He has enjoyed the past month and is enjoying good health.

Professor MORSE has telegraphed to the editor of the *Journal of the Telegraph* from Poughkeepsie as follows regarding his recent accident: "My hurt is the breaking of both bones of my left leg from a mis-step on the stairs. Tedious, but not painful to bear. Am doing well."

Mr. De Magalhaens, the Brazilian Minister, is at the Westminister Hotel. Ex-Governor Jas. E. English, of Connecticut, and Hon. D. M. Leatherman, of Tennessee, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Baron Kubeck, of Austria; Mr. Bey, of the Turkish Legation; Hon. Geo. W. McCook, of Ohio; Hon. R. Campbell, of Baltimore; Major Edson, of the United States Army, and Hon. R. M. Campbell, of Reading, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. General C. H. Young, of the United States Army, and E. Henderson, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, are at the St. James Hotel. Hon. John Phillips, of Nova Scotia, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Captain Geo. L. Norton, of the steamship *United States*, and Captain C. D. Ashcraft, of London, are at the Astor House.

A Hereditary Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Poughkeepsie reporter dubs me *Professor*, and represents me as having passed five years at Oxford. *Non equidem tali me dignor honore*. I am not a Professor, and never was more than three days at Oxford in my life. I was some time at Cambridge. Why people (including *Appleton's Cyclopedia*) continually try to make me out an Oxford graduate I can hardly understand; but FITZ GREENE HALLECK used to insist on calling my father, who never was at any university, an Oxford scholar. So, perhaps, the misconception is hereditary in the family, as IRVING suggested that death by lightning might be in GAYLORD CLARK'S family.

C. A. BRISTED.

PRETTY WOMEN.—A comparatively few Ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of Society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM, wich gives the bloom of youth and a refined sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

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—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. This is the original Spring Water from Vermont, which has wrought so many wonderful cures, and is advertised only to distinguish it from the many imitations that are now attempted to be palmed upon the public as being equal to the virtues of the Missisquoi. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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NOW OPEN,
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A. Morton, 23 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FINLAY—PACKARD.—At St. John's Church, Lambeth, on Thursday, July 22, by Rev. Dr. Burgess, MARK FINLAY, of New-York, formerly of Belfast, Ireland, to ELLA V. PACKARD, of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, July 29, after a short illness, DAVID ANDERSON, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, on Palisade-av., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 12½ P. M.

FARRINGTON.—On Friday morning, July 30, PHILLIP WEEKS, infant son of William H. and Mary E. Farrington, aged 8 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 745 Washington-st., on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

COOPER.—On Friday, July 30, at his late residence, No. 121 8th-av., WILLIAM HENRY COOPER, aged 32 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

The members of Continental Lodge No. 287, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM H. COOPER, from the 16th-st. Baptist Church, this day, at 1½ o'clock.

HERMAN G. CARTER, M.

JAMES B. SMITH, Secretary.

HILL.—On Saturday, July 31, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, WILLIAM S., only son of the late Wm. S. Hill.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Monday, Aug. 2, at 4 P. M. Harlem Railroad train leaves 26th-st. depot at 2½ P. M., returning at 5 P. M.

KEEP.—On Friday, July 30, HENRY KEEP, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 601 5th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Watertown for interment.

MARSHALL.—At Linden, N. J., on Friday, July 30, MARY, eldest daughter of William C. and Kate A. Marshall, aged 17 years, 8 months and 19 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Wm. Moore, No. 59 3d-st.

SUCKLEY.—In this City, on Friday, July 30, GEORGE SUCKLEY, M. D., aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from No. 103 St. Mark's-place, his late residence, on Monday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WESTERVELT.—On Saturday, July 31, at his residence, New-Brighton, S. I., Dr. JOHN S. WESTERVELT, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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ICE CREAM.—$1 60 PER GALLON; 15 CENTS per plate. Caramels, best make, 80 cents per pound. Mixed candies, pure and good, 40 cents.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PIANO-FORTE DUETS.

"Qui Vive Galop," (Ganz,) for four hands, by Chas. Wels; "Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," (Strauss,) for four hands; "Fanfare Militaire," (Ascher,) for four hands; "Chant du Bivouac," (Kucken,) for four hands; "Baladine," (Lysberg,) for four hands, etc.
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Rev. H. DUYCKINCK will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services: SUNDAYS, Holy Communion at 7 A. M., (also on the last Sunday of the month at the 10½ o'clock service,) morning prayer and sermon at 10½ o'clock; evening prayer at 5 o'clock. Other days, morning prayer at 7 o'clock; evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ precisely. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY EVENING at 7½. Rev. A. GORY, from France, pastor. N. B.—The above services will not be discontinued during the Summer.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-ST., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF, D.D., and in the EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, by Rev. A. K. SANDFORD. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and Sunday School prayer meeting at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Come.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7¾ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening, love feast on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 2d-av. and 14th-st.—Joint services of the congregations worshiping in this church and in Historical Hall, corner 11th-st., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. BONAR.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., New-York City. —Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, Pastor, will preach SABBATH, 10½ A. M., and repeat, by request, his memorable sermon on *Hell* at 7¾ P. M. All are made welcome. Seats free. Conference meeting, 3 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by L. F. MOORE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject—*The Things Revealed by the Spirit to Them that Love God.* All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY, 1st prox., by ALANSON WILCOX, Pastor of Christian Church, Worcester, Mass. Subject, Morning—*Bible Hermeneutics.* Subject, Evening—*The Living Issue.* Service begins at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Preaching in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Strangers and others are cordially invited. Seats free.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES IN COMmemoration of the emancipation of British West Indies will be held at Zion Church, corner West 10th and Bleecker sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 1, at 7½ o'clock. A special sermon will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. WM. T. BUTLER.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. C. H. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 1. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7¾. At evening service seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary Chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on 42d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., (Rev. Dr. W. A. SCOTT,) will be reopened, for public worship, SABBATH, Aug. 1. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"THE GUILTLESS JOY" WILL BE the subject for the SUNDAY EVENING lecture at the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 284 Bleecker-st., Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, pastor. The ordinance of baptism after the lecture. Seats free. All are invited.

DIVINE SERVICE ON SUNDAY, AT 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Churches corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., and corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. The public are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT—NO. 405 GRAND-ST., one door above Clinton.—SUNDAY, Aug. 1, at 10½ A. M., J. K. BELLOWS on *Hope*. 3 P. M., WM. BERNS. Sacrament at the close of the service. Come and hear.

REFORMED CHURCH, 34TH-ST., WEST of 8th-av.—Divine service will be held at this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. D. WRIGHT is supplying the pulpit in the absence of the pastor. Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7¼ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 1, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. LANAHAN. No service in the evening.

WHEN THE PRODUCING CLASSES are prosperous and conservative, then comes universal peace, discussed TO-DAY at 10½ A. M., by the F. of C. P., at 304 West 16th-st., corner of 8th-av.

HEAR YE, HEAR YE!—THE SPECIAL Herald of the coming King of Glory will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P.M. Subject—*The True Midnight Cry.*

REV. C. M. PARKMAN WILL PREACH at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENINGS. Services 7¾.

SAINT THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker. No. 224 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 31, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 5-20 R.'62.. 123	200 Adams Ex....... 59¾
800 U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small........ 124⅜	100 do.........b60 60
3,500 do............ 125¼	200 do............ 59⅝
1,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'64... 123	200 U. S. Ex.......... 70
80,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'64. 123⅜	100 Wells-Fargo Ex. 22½
10,000 do..........b3 123⅛	100 do............ 22¼
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 123⅛	400 do............ 22
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 121¾	500 do............ 21⅞
4,600 do. small..... 121¾	500 N. Y. Cen......... 214⅞
33,000 U. S. 5-20C., '67. 122⅜	300 do..........c 214⅜
500 do..........b3 122⅜	200 do............ 214⅜
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40 C... 114⅜	400 do............ 215
10,000 do..........b3 114⅜	400 Ill. Cen........... 141¾
5,000 do...........c 114⅜	100 Hudson R......... 187⅝
15,000 do............ 114⅝	300 do............ 187½
100 Canton Co......... 60	300 Reading R......... 97¾
200 West. U. T........ 37½	200 do..........b3 97⅜
100 Pacific Mail.....c 84½	50 do............ 97½
	100 Mich. Cen......... 131½
	300 L. Shore & M. S.. 105½

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Adams Express.. 59⅝	200 Reading.......... 97¾
300 West. U. T........ 37½	200 do.........b3 97⅝
100 Pacific Mail...... 84¾	100 Lake S. & M.S. .. 105½
100 New-York Cen... 215	100 Ohio & Miss. R... 32½
200 Hud. R........... 187¾	200 Clev. & Pitts..... 107⅝
	100 Chi. & N. W..... 81⅝

SATURDAY, July 31—P. M.

The announcement of the decease of Mr. HENRY KEEP caused the Stock Exchange Board, of which he was a highly respected member, to adjourn over until Monday, at an early hour this forenoon, and no official quotations of Stocks and Bonds were made or printed by the Board.

The death of Mr. KEEP had been painfully anticipated in Wall-street as well as his friends up town for several weeks. It was well known that his impaired strength was rapidly wasting away, since his return from Sharon Springs, early in July, so that the shock caused by the event of Friday night was not so severe as it might otherwise have been. But his removal from the active stage of financial life, on which he played a conspicuous and useful part, is not the less deplored, nor the sympathies of the business circle in which he moved, for his bereaved family, lessened. The important Northwest Railway Corporation, the pride of his later years of skill and labor, loses an eminent and successful Executive, and not the least of his services is illustrated by the forecast and prudence with which, under the calm resignation of a brave spirit prepared for death at any moment, he placed the affairs of this great trust, as well as his own large interest in it, in a condition that could not, by any reasonable probability, suffer by his removal. The following tribute to his personal, social and domestic qualities is from one who knew him intimately in all these relations:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Probably a majority of the hundreds to whom the face and footsteps of the late Mr. KEEP had been for many years familiar in Wall-street were impressed with the idea that he was an austere, silent, unsocial man. His thoughtful face and reticent manner, his temperate and quiet ways, were, to those not well acquainted with him, indications of a character far different from that he actually possessed.

In the quiet of his home, surrounded by his family and friends, Mr. KEEP was eminently a social, companionable, communicative man. His conversational ability was marked. His shrewd, keen common sense, his astute analysis of men and motives, his varied experiences, from a boy "bound out" to a farmer to a millionaire in Fifth-avenue, his stories, and apt, quaint illustrations to point his argument—having the genuine flavor and appositeness of LINCOLN's humor—made him eagerly listened to by men with much more general reputation for social ability. Nor was Mr. KEEP at all a selfish or parsimonious man. He was temperate because he believed temperance, both in meat and drink, was necessary to the full development of man's best powers, and because for many of his later years, his health required it, but he did not preach restraint to others, and in his household dispensed a liberal, generous hospitality. He dispensed of his means to his less fortunate relatives with an open hand, and carried his friends in Wall-street into and out of many a successful scheme. His expression was, "Come with me, boys, I like company; there is enough for us all."

Mr. KEEP's fine natural ability would have achieved for him success in almost any walk of life, but the bent and structure of his mind was particularly fitted for forming and carrying out successfully large financial operations and combinations. Wary, cool, intrepid, skillful, with great pluck and boldness, and a temperament toward concentration from which no temptation could seduce him, he weathered many a gale when barks supposed to be stouter were obliged to shorten sail, and as he once said to the writer, "always gave the boys a check in the end." He will be sadly missed, and gratefully remembered by many whose fortunes he helped to swell, but nowhere so sadly missed and affectionately remembered as in the bereaved household, where he was not known as the successful financier and millionaire, but only as the kind, indulgent husband and father. *

The Bank Statement in the Afternoon shows a liberal gain in the general line of Deposits, part of which is derived from the National Bank Currency paid out by the Treasury for United States 5-20s on Wednesday and Thursday. The Greenbacks are nearly two millions higher, and the Gold averages two and a quarter less, than on the previous return, which did not feel the shipments of American Gold Coin on Saturday last. The Treasury, during the week, received $2,498,000 for Customs, and paid out $1,147,000 for Gold Interest.

Gold ranged 136½@136¼@136½ ₱ cent. through the day; the speculation dull, and the price but indifferently sustained, owing to the light Export of Specie, only $631,766 for the whole week. The Exchange market, however, left off firm at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent. 60 days London.

The Stock market in all departments was made irregular by the early adjournment of the Board. The Public Funds showed increased firmness in prices, and some activity of demand early in the day, and after a partial reaction about 1 o'clock, left off steady at the following bids:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....123⅜	5-20 coup., n. i. 1865....122
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881..123⅝	5-20 coup., 1867..........122⅜
5-20 reg., 1862...........122⅜	5-20 coup., 1868..........122
5-20 coup., 1862.........125	10-40 reg.................114⅝
5-20 coup., 1864........ 123⅛	10-40 coup...............114⅝
5-20 coup., 1865..........123⅛	6s Currency..............109⅜

There was but little done in the Southern State Bonds, and only a moderate business in the New York and Western Bonds, with the exception of the Northwests, both of which were taken freely from parties disposed to sell on the loss of the President of the Company by death. The Reading Stock was also active, and at a great variety of prices, from 98 to 96¼, and up again to 98 ₱ cent. In the afternoon New York Central was quoted ex-4 ₱ cent. Dividend; the 4 ₱ cent. on the Scrip comes off on the 20th, when the Scrip itself must be presented.

The following quotations were made on the Street about 5 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	114⅝	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	125⅛	125
United States 5-20s of 1867	122½	122¼
American Gold Coin	136½	136⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	110	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¾	56¾
Virginia Bonds, old	59	59
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	51½	51½
New-York Central	214¾	*109¾
Reading Railway	98⅜	97½
Chicago and Rock Island	114¾	114½
Northwest Common	81⅞	83¼
Northwest Preferred	95¾	96⅝
Michigan Southern	105⅝	105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153¾	153¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾	107⅞
Pacific Mail Company	84⅛	84½
St. Paul Preferred	88	88½
St. Paul Common	77⅞	78¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅜	32⅜
Hudson River	187½	187¼
Harlem	163¾	161

*Ex-Div.

The following is the report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending July 31, 1869:

July 26—Brig Isabella, Para—	
American gold	$1,000
July 27—Steamship Holsatia, London—	
American gold	90,000
July 27—Steamship Holsatia, Paris—	
American gold	50,000
Mexican silver	20,800
Gold bars	39,500
Silver bars	1,300
July 29—Steamship Rhein, London—	
American gold	113,700
Mexican dollars	30,000
July 29—Steamship Rhein, Southampton—	
Gold bars	14,984
July 29—Steamship Rhein, Bremen—	
Foreign silver	1,500
July 30—Steamship Virginia, Liverpool—	
Gold bars	85,400
July 31—Steamship City of Brooklyn, Liverpool—	
Silver bars	36,172
British gold	9,760
July 31—Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall—	
American silver	56,140
American gold	18,948
July 31—Steamship America, Southampton—	
Mexican dollars	35,127
July 31—Steamship Arizona, Panama—	
American silver	17,675
English gold	9,760
Total	$631,766

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending July 30, 1869, was $3,158,141.

The following is a statement of the business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, in July:

June 30, 1869, by balance		$84,592,816 12
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$10,502,045 50	
On account of gold notes	7,055,940 00	
On account of internal revenue	5,502,470 65	
On account of 3 ₱ cent. certificates	35,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	220,460 82	
On account of transfers	16,679,969 37	
On account of patent fees	4,920 35	
On account of miscellaneous	3,857,186 24	
On account of disbursing accounts	8,881,035 95	
On account of Assay Office	35,777 48	
On account of interest accounts	35,739,028 72—	88,513,855 08
Total		$173,106,671 20
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$50,592,892 60	
Post Office drafts	441,723 04	
Disbursing accounts	7,934,873 16	
Assay Office	148,649 94	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	17,384,485 74—	76,502,624 48
Balance		$96,604,046 72
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$85,314,091 82	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	9,015,679 03	
Balance to credit Assay Office	2,257,002 52	
Balance to credit interest accounts	16,673 35—	$96,604,046 72
Receipts of Customs in the month of July, 1869		10,502,045 50
Receipts of Customs in the month of July, 1868		9,555,593 95
July increase, 1869		$946,451 55

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1869:

Deposits of gold:		
Foreign coins	$12,000 00	
Foreign bullion	80,000 00	
United States bullion	913,000 00—	$1,005,000 00
Deposits of silver, including purchases:		
Foreign coins	19,000 00	
Foreign bullion	12,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (contained in gold,)	12,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Colorado)	10,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Lake Superior)	2,000 00	
U. S. bullion, (Nevada)	30,000 00—	85,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars		935,000 00
Total deposits, payable in coins		155,000 00
Grand total		$1,090,000 00
Gold bars stamped		563,483 70
Silver bars stamped		39,499 72
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		35,539 59

The income of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad for the years ending May 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, was as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$766,060 75	$835,064 97
From freight	436,295 58	476,292 47
From expresses	35,776 45	54,937 24
From rents	19,250 64	22,622 10
From mail	23,913 26	13,647 98
From A. Holmes	36,093 51	....
From miscellaneous	4,919 58	113 99
From extra baggage	2,139 67	1,626 62
Total	$1,324,449 53	$1,404,295 37
Expenditures, viz.:		
Passenger department	$96,341 58	$134,631 08
Merchandise	105,977 82	114,518 22
Locomotive	228,335 20	234,868 69
Maintenance of way	180,291 18	192,045 89
General expenses	39,792 12	85,107 27
Miscellaneous	126,422 28	39,672 79
Total	$777,160 18	$800,843 94
Earnings less expenses	$547,289 37	$603,451 43
From which deduct—		
Town, City and State taxes	$53,209 05	
United States tax on gross receipts	19,163 79	
Interest and coupons paid	184,526 91—	256,899 75
Net income		$346,551 68
Balance of income per last report, (less debts charged off as worthless, $2,027 70)		193,556 25
Total		$540,107 93
Deduct dividends January and July, 1869, 3 per cent. each, and United States tax.		312,252 64
Balance May 31, 1869		$227,855 29

There have been paid during the past year the balance of bonds which matured Dec. 1, 1867, $2,000; April 1, 1868, $1,000; April 1, 1869, $50,000; and the notes payable have been reduced $10,000—making the aggregate reduction of indebtedness, $63,000.

Trial Balance, May 31, 1869.

Construction	$7,728,473 29
Rails, shop stock, &c	150,179 57
Cash	143,319 23
Bills receivable	231,602 41
Dorchester and Milton Branch Railroad Company	36,937 88
Easton Branch Railroad Company	54,800 00
Contract accounts	23,976 02
Total	$8,369,288 40
Capital stock	$4,943,420 00
Bonds due Sept. 1, 1870	9,000 00
Bonds due Sept. 1, 1874	1,000 00
Bonds due April 1, 1875	458,000 00
Bonds due Sept. 1, 1876	1,000,000 00
Bonds due Aug. 1, 1877	1,388,000 00
Bonds due Sept. 1, 1884	32,000 00
Bills payable	144,000 00
Unpaid dividends	4,212 49
Dividend payable July 1, 1869	156,126 32
Agent's department	5,674 30
Income account	227,855 29
Total	$8,369,288 40

President—Hon ONSLOW STEARNS. Directors—Onslow Stearns, Uriel Crocker, Benjamin Finch, Francis B. Hayes, Oliver Ames, Samuel L. Crocker, John S. Brayton and Minot Tirrell. Treasurer—John M. Washburn. Superintendent—W. H. Bullock.

The Philadelphia *North American* says of the Coal Trade:

"The past week has been a very unsettled and interesting one in the Coal Trade. Prices advanced nearly $1 ₱ ton from Saturday to Monday, and the general tone of the market was exceedingly firm, anticipating a still further increase in both rates and tolls. This great activity and change in feeling was principally owing to a suspension of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and on Thursday, when it was currently reported and generally believed that that Company would resume in a few days, there was a strong reaction. It is also asserted, and apparently with truth, that both the Delaware and Hudson and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Companies will quickly follow in the wake of the Pennsylvania Coal Company; so that by next week the entire coal region of this State will be actively at work.

"If these companies resume at once it is not probable that their production will be nearly as large as usual during the following month. Their men have become scattered through the Lehigh and Schuylkill districts, and it will take several weeks to induce them to return, as they are at present making high wages.

"This will prevent the increase from being so great as expected, and we now advise all to buy their supplies promptly during August, if they can be obtained at any but excessive rates. We predict that, by acting with caution and judgment, purchases can so be made, and, if advantage is not taken of the opportunities afforded, that prices will rule higher during October than at any previous time this year.

"The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have announced that, on and after the 2d proximo, there will be an advance of 50 cents ₱ ton on all anthracite coal transported to Port Richmond for shipment. There is no change to the line or city, which would indicate a sound, wise and just policy on the part of the Railroad Company. It is virtually asserting that their future course will always be to transport coal for their customers on their line and terminus at a fair and moderately remunerative rate, and to charge the Eastern trade whatever the market will warrant.

"Coastwise vessels and barges have been extremely scarce, and the demand so great that rates on the former have advanced from 25 to 50 cents, and on the latter 40 cents.

"The following is the price of coal by the cargo:

Schuylkill red ash	$7 70@$7 80
Schuylkill lump	7 30@ 7 40
Schuylkill steamboat	7 30@ 7 40
Schuylkill broken	7 40@ 7 50
Schuylkill egg	7 40@ 7 50
Schuylkill stove	7 40@ 7 50
Schuylkill chestnut	— —@ 6 00
Locust Mountain lump and steamboat	— —@ 7 40
Locust Mountain broken	— —@ 7 50
Locust Mountain egg	— —@ 7 50
Locust Mountain stove	— —@ 7 50
Locust Mountain chestnut	— —@ 6 00

"The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending July 28:

Saco	$ —@$2 00	Salem	$ —@$2 50
Portsmouth	—@ 2 65	Newport	—@ 2 00
Boston	2 50@ 2 80	Providence	2 00@ 2 25
Charlestown	—@ 2 80	New-London	—@ 2 00
Gloucester	—@ 2 65	New-York	1 50@ 1 75
New-Bedford	—@ 2 50	Troy	—@ 1 70
Rockport	—@ 2 70	Hackensack	—@ 1 65

From our correspondent at Foochow, China, under date of May 22, we have received the following interesting trade statistics:

"The revenue due the Chinese Government on imports and exports on foreign vessels is collected by foreigners. The Chief of this Revenue Bureau is Mr. ROBART HART, who resides at Pekin. He employs principally Englishmen and Americans to assist him, though there are a few persons of other nationalities. The pay of these in the higher ranks of the service is ample and generous. In this way he secures men of business talents of a high order to carry out his plans. The number of these Custom-houses in China is fourteen, viz.: At Shanghae, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Takow, Tamsui, Ningpo, Hankow, Kiu Kiang, Chin Kiang, Chefoo, Tien-tsin and Newchwang. Of these, [illegible] Hankow, Kiu Kiang and Chin Kiang are on the River Yangtse Kiang. The rest are on or near the seacoast.

"The following table will show either that the trade to and from China is increasing, or that the Custom-house officials are becoming more efficient or more honest:

Annual Values of Imports and Exports from 1864 to 1868.

	Imports. Taels.	Exports. Taels.	Total. Taels.
1864	51,293,578	54,006,509	105,300,087
1865	61,844,158	60,054,634	121,898,792
1866	74,563,674	56,161,807	130,725,481
1867	69,329,741	57,895,713	127,225,454
1868	71,121,213	69,114,733	140,235,946

"It will be observed that the value is given in taels, a tael being an ounce of silver, and worth from $1 33 to $1 40.

"The amount of revenue collected in 1864 was 7,845,365 taels; in 1865, 8,296,275 taels; in 1866, 8,685,630 taels; in 1867, 8,785,336 taels; in 1868, 9,425,656 taels.

"To show the comparative annual value of the trade between China and foreign countries, exports and imports, the following table is given relating to three years only. The sum represents the total value:

	1866. Taels.	1867. Taels.	1868. Taels.
Great Britain	49,770,547	52,197,794	66,519,679
Hong Kong	28,771,753	22,298,237	24,642,974
India	35,406,166	32,282,412	26,362,615
United States of America	6,605,962	8,196,001	7,416,069
Japan	3,674,893	3,395,191	3,551,489
Australia	2,256,170	3,122,474	3,584,354
Singapore & Straits	1,825,674	1,298,630	1,037,571
Continent of Europe	1,634,280	2,409,770	4,911,856
Siam	678,300	965,401	768,924
Phillipine Islands	636,777	747,036	498,862
Java	510,838	501,270	492,915
Cochin China	384,084	627,973	429,964
British Channel	353,422	182,221	634,080
Amoor Provinces	171,600	121,930	101,747
South America	144,381	122,996	299,948
Canada	93,637	....	237,039
New-Zealand	74,104	118,761	102,899
Siberia, Russia, via Kiachta	.....	970,019	796,240
Cape of Good Hope	.....	35,667	44,122
Total taels	133,092,588	129,532,903	142,433,367
Less reëxports to foreign countries	2,367,107	2,307,449	2,197,421
Net total, taels	130,725,481	127,225,454	140,235,946

"It will be seen at a glance the great disparity between the trade of Great Britain and the United States of America with China, that of Great Britain exceeding the United States of America nine-fold in 1868. The trade with France is so insignificant as not to demand a separate account, but is probably included under the specification of "Continent of Europe." Great Britain supplies the Continent of Europe with teas, silk and other productions of China to a very great extent, and this is the reason of the vast disparity between those two items, the former being over 66,000,000 taels, and the latter only a little less than 5,000,000 taels. The reason why the trade between Hong Kong and China is so great is that the former is a general rendezvous of ships trading with China, and large quantities of Chinese goods are taken there for exportation to Western countries, and large quantities of Western goods are landed there previous to shipping for Chinese ports.

"The following table will exhibit the kinds and quantities of cotton goods imported into China during the last two years:

Description of Goods.	1867.	1868.
Shirtings, plain gray, pieces	2,398,410	4,920,831
Shirtings, plain white, pieces	358,316	575,257
Shirtings, plain dyed, pieces	50,297	34,217
T-cloths, pieces	730,604	2,058,021
Shirtings, Spots and Brocades, white, pieces	77,409	82,449
Shirtings, Spots and Brocades, dyed, pieces	128,958	112,265
Drills, gray, pieces	228,427	87,475
Drills, Dutch, pieces		72,701
Drills, American, pieces		190,935
Sheetings, pieces	3,979	47,834
Jeans, pieces	22,776	40,514
Chintzes and Furnitures, pieces	222,541	248,601
Chintzes Japan, pieces	2,058	40
Turkey Red Cloth, or Cambrics, pcs.	99,802	82,404
Damasks, dyed, pieces	31,772	33,799
Velvets, pieces	33,650	48,333
Velveteens, pieces	15,631	22,871
Fustians, pieces	1,850	
Cambrics, pieces	31,320	54,673
Lawns, pieces		
Muslins, pieces		
Dimities, pieces	6,744	34,400
Domestics, gray, pieces	2,298	2,817
Twills, pieces	432	11,766
Taffachelas, pieces	3,502	8,394
Ginghams, pieces	15,360	2,834
Cottonades, unclassed, pieces		22,814
Handkerchiefs, dozens	151,530	196,437
Cotton Yarn, piculs	33,274	......
Cotton Thread, piculs	233	55,998

"The above table, though not of general interest to all classes of readers in the United States, supplies a bird's-eye view of the kinds of cotton goods in most demand in China. It shows, too, that the demand, or rather the purchase of foreign Cotton fabrics, is not uniform from year to year.

"I now subjoin a table showing for two years the flag and tonnage of the shipping which is employed in the China trade:

Flag.	Vessels entered and cleared in 1867.	Tons.	Vessels entered and cleared in 1868.	Tons.
American	2,926	1,673,754	3,623	2,237,327
Austrian	8	2,920	....	....
Belgian	2	1,600	2	1,206
British	7,964	3,711,080	7,163	3,332,092
Chinese	561	34,900	571	32,732
Danish	139	25,870	135	23,737
Dutch	253	82,628	124	35,105
French	217	112,587	249	139,165
Hawaiian	8	1,200	12	1,920
Italian	13	11,595	4	1,642
Japanese	1	809	12	4,168
North German	2,232	611,841	1,772	467,087
Norway and Sweden	82	22,171	106	26,163
Portuguese	6	400	....	....
Russian	54	8,987	32	12,099
Siamese	166	71,924	222	91,312
Spanish	71	21,863	44	11,147
San Salvador	2	986	2	1,600
Total	14,704	6,396,815	14,075	6,418,503

"Vessels bearing the American flag are the second most numerous class, North German the third, but those vessels are of a small and inferior description, used principally for trading along the coast and going from port to port. The vessels called in the above table Chinese are not common junks, but vessels owned by Chinese, built in foreign style, and conforming to the regulations which relate to foreign vessels. There are quite a number of steamers of this class. The Chinese Government have two navy-yards, where the manufacture of vessels after foreign models is going on, and probably from year to year the number of such vessels will become greater and greater. The Chinese of late years patronize much more largely than formerly vessels rigged in foreign style for the transportation of Chinese produce, timber, &c., from port to port.

"The statistics found in these letters relating to trade, revenue, &c., have principally been derived from documents published by the Custom-house officers.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

EXAMINATION OF CIGAR DEALERS.

A number of retail cigar dealers were examined yesterday, on complaints made against them by Colonel Morcosos and Thomas J. Powell, Special Agents for the Treasury Department, charging them with having violated different sections of the Internal Revenue law, including the 85th, 90th and 94th sections. The testimony showed that the offences consisted of selling out of boxes not properly stamped, of exposing cigars for sale that were not kept in the original box; and of keeping boxes of domestic cigars which were without any domestic stamps. Arthur Sticken, one of the defendants, was cautioned by the Commissioner to be more particular in his business, after which he was discharged. The other dealers were required to pay costs. Their names are as follows: M. J. Adrian, No. 472 Grand-street; Wm. Goetz, No. 401 Grand-street; A. F. Seastidt, Augustus Strilen, Henry Both.

Before Commissioner Shields.

REFILLING OLD WHISKY BARRELS.

Robert Hunt, Assistant Assessor, with Supervisor Dutcher, accused David E. & C. L. Licher, of No. 161 Washington-street, of having violated the thirty-ninth section of Revenue act of July 20, 1868. He deposed that he visited the place kept by the defendants, and discovered a workman refilling with distilled spirits two barrels which had previously been used for a different quality of spirits. The old stamps were not canceled and remained on the barrels. The defendants were held in $500 each to appear for examination.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 31.

Before Judge Freedman.

CONTEST FOR THE CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

In the matter of the petition of Jane Baldwin.—The petitioner, Jane Baldwin, makes application for the custody of her two children, Hewlett Baldwin and Nathaniel Baldwin, aged respectively 6 and 8 years, whom she claims have been spirited away by her husband, and to whom she is denied access by him. The parties are living apart, and the wife claims that the respondent, Edwin M. Baldwin, is unfitted to have custody of the children by reason of intemperate habits. Judge FREEDMAN, in conformity with a decision made by him, soon after his appointment to the Bench, in a similar case, held that he had no jurisdiction. Minor children, he said, are wards of the Supreme Court, and that Court alone has power to award their custody. The Superior Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, can, if they are restrained of their liberty, relieve them of restraint, the same as it could relieve an adult, but has no jurisdiction to award their custody to either party. The writ was accordingly dismissed, counsel for the petioner announcing his intention to appeal.

Nathan Nesbitt for petitioner; H. E. Talmadge opposing.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following persons, deceased, have been admitted to probate during the week ending July 31: Joseph Whitfield, John Cahill, Brockholst Cutting, Michael Spellman, Thomas H. Gaynor, Florence W. McCarthy, Jean Baptiste, Alexander Thomas Pascoe, Ralph Glover.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Ernst H. Lohmann, John O'Connell, Morris Abraham, Hiram D. Goodwin, John Malloy, Margaretta Becker, Frederick Holzman, Caroline Guttman, Margaretta Bauman, Catharine Edmonds, Charles G. Weiss, Jane Ann Sullivan, Mary Muhl, Mary Ann Mayer, Aaron Long, Guy Wilson, Elizabeth Poland, George P. Hambridge, Margaret Carlisle, Susan A. Fleming, John Greenfield, Benjamin B. Hallock, Henriette Kohe, Kate Stevenson and Amelia Wells.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

Charles Kirschmann, of East New-York; Thos. Shanley, Jerusha Weeks, Barnard McGarity, Moody Cummings, and Abraham D. Sandford, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz: George Cleis, of the town of Flatbush; Helen Griffiths, of the town of New-Lots; Mary McGurren, Cornelius H. Murphy, Catharine M. Sullivan, Ann Hulbert, John Welply, Philip Gerrity, Patrick Casey, Harriet Holmes and Wm. H. Parker, all of the City of Brooklyn.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Kelly.

The calendar yesterday contained a list of [illegible] accused of petit larceny, twenty-one of assault and battery and one of violating hotel laws.

Sylvester White (colored) was fined $20 for assaulting Albert Walker (colored.)

Timothy Bohen charged his brother John with striking him, and his father told the Court he was a worthless fellow. John received the heavy sentence of six months in the Penitentiary.

William Riley, for an assault on Michael Collins, was fined $25.

The Court sentenced Matthew Dorsey four moths to the Penitentiary for beating his father Michael.

Caroline Schuler complained of abusive treatment from her husband, Anton Schuler, on May 23. He was bound over to keep the peace and to take care of his wife.

Thomas Farrell ate a $4 supper at the Western Hotel on Monday night with only twenty-five cents in his pocket. Sent to City Prison for one month.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A FRAUD DETECTED.

Some days since a person of aristocratic exterior called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he registered himself as "Hon. W. H. P. Carrington, of England," and demanded a suite of rooms for himself and "Lady Carrington," who, however, did not make her appearance. His actions soon excited suspicion, and, after the lapse of two days, his bill, amounting to $62, was presented, and he was found unable to pay. He was taken in custody by Officer Kealy, and proved to be one Wilmot J. Mitchell, and, as the complaint states, "instead of being a live lord is a perfect fraud." He was committed, in default of $500, for trial.

LARCENY OF MONEY.

Bianca Aliza, of No. 134 Ninth-street, made a complaint alleging that Alexander Reinnert had entered a room, picked up $46 lying on the table, which he put in his pocket, and then went away. He admitted he had taken the money, but claimed that he had paid it all back again. He was, however, committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

The Tombs—Moore, Alderman.

LARCENY OF A CHILD.

Patrick Hunt, a laborer, was arrested on the Boston boat on Friday night, he being accused of having stolen Josephine Kernochan, aged 5 years, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Mary Mathews, at No. 308 Hudson-street. Officer Smith, of the Fifth Ward, arraigned his prisoner before the acting Magistrate, who remanded him for examination. The child was given back to the mother.

COLORED FEMALE THIEVES.

Mary Shannon, the domestic of Mrs. Clara H. Gleason, at No. 140 West Fourth-street, who was arrested by Detectives Tilly and Tully, of the Headquarter Squad, on a charge of stealing $700 worth of clothing from her employer, was arraigned yesterday before the Magistrate, when some new developments were made. It appears that Mary became so far frightened at her predicament as to make up her mind to confess her guilt and implicate her confederate. It appears that Louisa Harris, a colored woman, of No. 25 Clarkson-street, was formerly in the employ of Mrs. Gleason as a domestic, and on the day of the larceny she concealed herself on the stairs until the family went down to dinner, when she obtained an entrance, through one of the boarders' rooms, to Mrs. Gleason's apartment. Detective Tully called at No. 25 Clarkson-street, and gave Louisa a note purporting to come from Mary, in which she was informed that the latter was ill in Thompson street. When Louisa found herself on the way she was informed of the real facts in the case, and was locked up. A search warrant was then obtained, and the detective succeeded in finding three towels belonging to Mrs. Gleason, and a pawn ticket for a $100 silk dress. The two women were remanded for further examination.

THE FIREWORK EXPLOSION.

Inquest over the Remains of the Victims—The Jury Make a Suggestion.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday in the case of MICHAEL MULCAHEY and THOMAS KELLY, who died from the effects of burns and injuries sustained by the explosion of fireworks in Printing-house-square on Wednesday evening. The Coroner, accompanied by his jury, first proceeded to the New-York Hospital, where they obtained the testimony of THOMAS MAHER, one of the surviving victims of the disaster, subsequently concluding the case at the Coroner's office. The following is an abstract of the evidence elicited:

Thomas Maher, of No. 84 Roosevelt-street, testified: On the 28th inst., I was in a wagon containing fireworks; we were passing along Park-row, setting off the fireworks from the wagon; when opposite French's Hotel, I jumped into the wagon; there were then about five in the wagon, all having a sky-rocket and endeavoring to set them off; one of the men dropped some matches among the fireworks, and some were thrown out. Either some of the matches set fire to the fireworks, or one of the sky-rockets ignited them; I cannot say how the deceased were burned; all that were in the wagon, except me, were burned; the wagon was in motion at the time.

John Ryan, of No. 38 Cherry-street, testified: On Wednesday evening I was in the wagon with the fireworks, when Mr. Redigan asked me for a match, and I gave him a box full; my back was turned to him, and I was speaking to the driver; about two seconds after, the fireworks commenced to explode; I jumped out of the wagon, and did not then know that any one had been burnt, though I subsequently learned that fact; I saw the deceased following us, with other boys, before the accident, and I put them out of the wagon; I don't know whether they were in the wagon at the time of the accident or not.

Michael Redigan, of No. 45 Cherry-street, testified that RYAN and another man appointed a committee to take care of the fireworks; that he and the President of the Club were in a stage ahead, and endeavored to stop the display when the explosion occurred.

The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to their deaths by burns accidentally received by the explosion of fireworks in a wagon opposite French's Hotel on the 28th of July, 1869. They recommend the prevention, by the proper authorities, of the use of fireworks on occasions similar to those in which the deceased lost their lives."

Violation of the Hotel Laws.

On last Monday night a laboring man, THOMAS FARRELL, feeling very hungry, walked into the dining-room of the Western Hotel and ordered supper. Whether he had been fasting for a week or more is not known, but it is certain that his appetite on that occasion was enormous. He called for and consumed in succession the daintiest and most palatable dishes of the season in quantities that would have astounded an Alderman. First he made away with three large and rare steaks, with a corresponding amount of vegetables; a plate of corned beef and three of cold tongue followed the sirloin; four rolls, butter by the pound and five cups of the best Oolong tea were used up incidentally; then came pies and berries, and last of all three doughnuts. The waiters received with looks of surprise the sumptuous orders of this guest, and on scanning his appearance suspected that something was wrong. When FARRELL was called upon to settle for his feast he pulled out twenty-five cents and offered it, with the remark that it was all he had. The proprietor told him he must pay for what he had eaten, which was nearly $5 worth, whereupon he grew abusive and insulting. The result was that yesterday morning he appeared before Judge KELLY as a prisoner, charged with violating the Hotel laws. THMOAS defended himself with the plea that he had just come from the old country, was very hungry at the time, and had offered all the money he could scrape up. Such freedom, however, in the dining hall of a hotel the Court considered reprehensible, and sent the prisoner to board one month in the City Jail.

Activity of the Harbor Police—Recovery of Stolen Property.

The vigilance and activity lately displayed by the Harbor Police is meeting with adequate reward, and is rapidly making the rivers and harbor an unsafe refuge for thieves. The latest instance of the activity of the aquatic patrolmen occurred at an early hour yesterday morning, when Officers SHAW and GRIFFEN, being cruising in North River, discovered a junk boat off the foot of Beach-street, and giving chase, succeeded in overhauling it after an exciting chase. In the boat, they found two men, GANS ANDERSON and WILLIAM PETERS, and fourteen rolls of red flannel, valued at $800, which were taken to the Property Clerk at the Central Police Office, and were subsequently identified as a portion of the proceeds of a burglary at No. 237 West-street. They were arraigned during the day before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when an affidavit was made against them by CHARLES L. LEONARD, of No. 68 Leonard-street, and they were committed for trial.

Police Transfers.

Commissioner BOSWORTH having returned to the City, there was another meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, and the following additional transfers were ordered: Sergeant THERON T. THOMPSON, from the Seventh Precinct to the Eighth Precinct; Sergeant EDWARD J. TEMPLE, from the Forty-third Precinct to the Fiftieth Precinct; Sergeant AUGUSTUS MILLER, from the Twenty-third Precinct to the Second Precinct; Sergeant JEREMIAH T. BROOKS, from the Second Precinct to the Twenty-third Precinct; Acting Sergeant GEORGE B. KASS, from the Eighth Precinct to the Fourteenth Precinct.

Patrolman MATHEW CAMPBELL, who was acquitted on Friday for the killing of MAURICE LONG, was transferred from the Twenty-seventh Precinct to the Twenty-ninth Precinct. This action was had in consequence of the threats that have been made against CAMPBELL since his acquittal, and the Board deemed it proper, in order to avoid all occasion for a possible outbreak, to remove him to a distant field of duty. CAMPBELL himself desired the transfer, and had no wish to risk the results of a contact with his old foes.

Fire in Laurens-street.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the lager-beer saloon of EDWIN BEYERSDORF, in the basement of No. 185 Laurens-street, caused by the accidental ignition of a can of liquid gas from which he was filling a cigar-lighter on the counter. The flames spread through the entire apartment, causing a loss on stock of $400, on which there is no insurance. The rear room was occupied as a dwelling, and the furniture, which was slightly damaged, was insured for $400 in the Niagara. The building, owned by M. GOLDEN, is damaged about $100, and is insured for $4,000 in the Ætna.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000,

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.

And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of three million acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as

A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.

The bonds have

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free From Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will

Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:

On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...7 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.

The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even

Better than Government Securities.

The bonds will be sold for the present at

96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,

the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	123	124	5-20 Coupon,'67	122⅜	122⅝
Coupon, 1881	123⅝	124	5-20 Coupon,'68	122⅜	122⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862	122⅜	122¾	10-40 Regist'd	114	114⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	125	125⅜	10-40 Coupon	114⅛	114⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	123⅛	123⅜	Gold	136⅛	136⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	123⅛	123⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	110	110⅛
Jan. and July	122	122⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

COST OF ROAD AND EQUIPMENT IN CASH.......$14,800,000
AMOUNT OF FIRST MORTGAGE.......6,000,000

The receipts of the road are steadily increasing, and will exceed $2,000,000 for present year.

Receipts for month June $124,650, against $98,600 for same month in 1868.

We are authorized to offer for sale $500,000 of these bonds at

85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL.......$1,000,000
PAID IN.......$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR, T. S. Marlor.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	W. W. MARTIN, Jr., W. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Issues certificates of deposit for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BREDAN, Manager.

MACOUPIN COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st., offer for sale bonds of Macoupin County, Illinois, issued for the building of a Court-house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Coupons payable semi-annually in New-York. These bonds are considered first-class, and very desirable for investors.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, $75,000 FOR the term of ten years, interest and principal payable in gold; secured by first mortgages on property costing [illegible] over and above the $75,000. The bond [illegible] expended on the property. For further particulars [illegible] DEACON, No. 52 New-st., Room 23.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, [illegible] the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. [illegible]

These bonds are convertible into stock at par at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired. [illegible]

It will complete a direct line from Boston to Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the far West, via Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, and the Bellefontaine Railroad to Indianapolis and Danville, via the Toledo and Wabash and Western Road.

It will form the most direct line from New-York to the same points West via the New-York Central, Lake Shore and Bellefontaine Roads, to Indianapolis and Danville; or via the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, to Dayton, Ohio; and via Indiana Central, to Indianapolis, Danville, Bloomington, &c.; as well as from Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis.

It will form an important link in the direct communication of Baltimore and the South with the Great West, the Northwest and the Pacific via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Danville and Peoria.

Thus, with the combined advantages of a certainty of a remunerative local business and a through business, which, as a connecting link between [illegible] principal places, it must necessarily have, it is reasonable to presume that the earnings of this road must exceed, in proportion to its length, those of any other railroad in Illinois. The following table shows the earnings of some of the principal railroads in Illinois:

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	280	$13,000
Chicago and Northwestern	1,152	11,570
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	410	10,012
Toledo, Wabash and Western	521	7,261
Illinois Central	706	10,115

It is safe to estimate the receipts of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad for the first year at $12,000 per mile, or on 117.05 miles, $1,404,600.

FIRST YEAR.

Receipts, as estimated		$1,404,600
Estimated expenses as follows:		
Operating expenses, 50 per cent.	$702,300	
Interest on $2,000,000 gold bonds, 7 per cent.	140,000	
Premium, 40 per cent. on $140,000 gold.	56,000	
Set aside as Sinking Fund	10,000—	908,300
Leaving a net profit over interest and expenses		$496,300

Or over 16 per cent. for dividends on the capital stock the first year of its operation. Without doubt, a [illegible]

The stock of the Rock Island and the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are so favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this one can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road shall not sell as high as either of the above. Hence the privilege of converting these bonds into stock of this Company at par any time desired greatly increases their value.

After having personally and thoroughly examined this road, we have accepted the agency for negotiating its bonds. We now offer them at 95 and accrued interest in currency, [illegible] and profitable investment.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency—over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds—besides the advantage of being free from tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the price of the bonds, and the stock of the company.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

Full particulars furnished by the undersigned, financial agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

West Side Bank,
NO. 464 8TH-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.
The above Bank, being duly organized, will be opened for business on
MONDAY, AUGUST 2.
GEORGE MOORE, President,
JNO. G. FLAMMER, Vice-President.
JOHN W. B. DOBLER, Cashier, late Cashier of the Sixth National Bank.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

FOR SALE.
200,000 ST. LOUIS 7 PER CENT.
CITY ANTICIPATION BONDS,
Nine months to run from June 1, 1869, by
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, No. 16 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 8, 1869.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon an agreement for consolidation made by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, [illegible] property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the same. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, [illegible] The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 19th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF POTSDAM AND WATERTOWN RAILROAD BONDS.—The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company [illegible] of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad bonds [illegible] on or before the 5th of August, 1869.
SAML. F. PHELPS, Chairman Finance Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1869.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. John R. Terry tendered his resignation as President, and Mr. Max Friedman as Cashier of the Bank.
On motion, the resignations of the above-named gentlemen were accepted.
On motion, Mr. Henry Beeckman was unanimously elected President.
GEO. T. HAWS, President pro tem.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank, Gaslight and Manufacturing Stocks. Also, a large variety of Railroad Bonds and other securities, bought and sold at low rates for investment, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.
N. B.—All securities not listed at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention from us, [illegible]

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order. JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

FINANCIAL.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railway Company, (Western Division,) due Aug. 1, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after that date, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

DIVIDENDS.

36TH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INS. COM'Y,
172 BROADWAY,
COR. MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $400,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - - 355,000
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable Aug. 2, 1869, free of tax.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.
WM. A. SCOTT, Assistant Secretary.

EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY,
Corner of John-st.
CASH CAPITAL.......$500,000 00
SURPLUS.......233,337 93
TOTAL ASSETS.......733,337 93
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
27TH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 15th day of July, 1869, at No. 122 Bowery.
Capital.......$200,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1869.......112,654 45
Assets.......$312,654 45
Offices, No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON, President.
SAMUEL WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Assistant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo. Transfer books closed 16th inst.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 14, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......170,200
DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
The Buffalo Fire and Marine Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 19th inst. New-York City stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
WM. LOVERING, Jr., Secretary.
BUFFALO, July 15, 1869.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable Aug. 2, 1869. Transfer books closed from July 26 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Cash Capital, $250,000. Cash Assets, $432,787.
A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable 2d August prox.
JAS. YEREANCE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, 14th July, 1869.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 141 Broadway, July 29, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at the office.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank, held to-day, a dividend, clear of tax, of Three per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months was made, payable on the 10th of August next.
The transfer book will be closed from the 31st July until the 10th of August.
C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 9th August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 2d of August next.
The transfer books will remain closed until 2d day of August next.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are closed [illegible]
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.
A HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. will be paid to stockholders at the banking-house on and after Aug. 2 next. The transfer books will be closed till that date.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 162 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, Aug. 2 proximo.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1869.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 2.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
Sun Building, opposite City Hall.
Open daily, 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 5 to 7 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest allowed, free from Government tax.
On Special Deposits, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balance as per agreement. Check books are furnished, and checks paid as on any bank. In addition to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on application at the office, [illegible] "Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.
One dollar will commence an account.
German and French spoken at the counter.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. PRITCHARD, RICHARD VOSE, Vice-Presidents.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
THEO. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Committee.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,312,333 36.

PERSONAL.

$50 REWARD.—MISSING, SINCE TUESDAY, July 20, EDWIN ADDISON PECK, aged 15; five feet ten inches high; dark eyes and hair; had on linen coat, gray pants and dark straw hat. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at the house of his stepfather, S. S. LAFORGE, No. 329 West 25th-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

COLUMBIA	July 31	CAMBRIA	Aug. 21
EUROPA	Aug. 7	IOWA	Aug. 28
CALEDONIA	Aug. 14	BRITANNIA	Sept. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5	Scotia, Wedn'sday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11	Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26
Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1
Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris....$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA	2,965 tons	Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA	3,125 tons	Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO	3,015 tons	Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA	3,392 tons	Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN	2,865 tons	Sept. 1.
IDAHO	3,132 tons	Sept. 8.

CABIN PASSAGE..........(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..........(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, Saturday, Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.
INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK..........Aug. 6
CITY OF DUBLIN..........Sept. 1
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:
For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 11—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.
Steamer leaving Aug. 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA, received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Aug. 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The steamships
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.
THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.
This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE..........Aug. 5
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, Aug. 12
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........Aug. 19
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 11.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL......Saturday, Aug. 7
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER.....Saturday, Aug. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.
The world-renowned steamers,
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER. (Foot of Chambers-st.)
—AT 5 P. M.—
DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
Grand Promenade Concert
EVERY EVENING.
THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.
PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.
RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.
To better accommodate the public
THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,
NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,
COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,
WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,)
FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER. (Foot of Murray-st.)
—AT 6:30 P. M.—
For BOSTON via NEWPORT.
FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.
One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.
Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Sat., July 31	9:30 A. M.	Sat., July 31	1 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 1	9 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 1	2 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 2	7 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 2	7 A. M.
Mon., Aug. 2	11 A. M.	Mon., Aug. 2	3 P. M.
Tues., Aug. 3	12 M.	Tues., Aug. 3	4 P. M.
Wed., Aug. 4	12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 4	4:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8¼; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cts. each way.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Aug. 1, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Ag't

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN OUR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' RUFFLED LINEN WALKING SUITS, $5 50—REDUCED FROM $8.
LADIES' RUFFLED LINEN WALKING SUITS, BRAIDED, $6 50—REDUCED FROM $9.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, HANDSOMELY EMBROIDERED, $7—REDUCED FROM $14.
LADIES' RUFFLED AND TUCKED LINEN WALKING SUITS, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS, $8—REDUCED FROM $12.
LADIES' VERY HANDSOME DOUBLE SKIRT LINEN WALKING SUITS, $12—REDUCED FROM $18.
LADIES' FRENCH CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS, $4—REDUCED FROM $6.
LADIES' ORGANDIE WALKING SUITS, $5 50—REDUCED FROM $8.
LADIES' WHITE RUFFLED WALKING SUITS, $10—REDUCED FROM $12 50.
LADIES' COLORED RUFFLED WALKING SUITS, $12—REDUCED FROM $15.
CHILDREN'S LINEN DRESSES HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, $2—REDUCED FROM $2 50.
CHILDREN'S SUN BONNETS, $1 25—REDUCED FROM $1 75.
HANDSOME POPLIN AND SILK SUITS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SILK SACQUES AND BASQUES FROM $12 UP.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, AUG. 2,
WILL OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF BLACK IRON GRENADINES, WARRANTED PURE SILK AND WOOL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

MOURNING GOODS.

Closing out of the Spring and Summer stock of Iron Grenadines, French Muslins, Bombazines, Crape, Cloths, Tamese, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
N. B.—Black Alpacas, 50., worth 75c.
Empress Cloth, $1, worth $1 50, all wool.
Delhi Poplins at 75c., worth $1.
Beautiful French Robes, $2 50, worth $6.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO., WILL ON MONDAY, AUG. 2, REDUCE THE PRICE OF THE BALANCE OF THEIR 25c. BAREGES TO 20c. PER YARD.
HANDSOMELY PRINTED AND STRIPED ALPACA LUSTRES TO 15c. PER YARD.
Recent Package Price, 25c. to 28c.
AND WILL LARGELY REPLENISH THEIR STOCK OF THE WELL-KNOWN WAMSUTTA PRINTS,
Colors not Warranted, 8c. per yard.
LOWELL PRINTS, Choice Designs, 9c. per yard.
THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR AMOSKEAGS, Fall Colors, Selected Patterns, 10c. per yard.
ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF READY-MADE SUITS, $5 each upward.
SILKS, $1 per yard upward.
DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
WHITE COTTON HOSE, 25c. per pair and upward.
GLOVES, BLEACHED SHIRTINGS, 10c. per yard, upwards.
SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
Also an elegant assortment of BLACK, COLORED, PLAID, AND FANCY SASH RIBBONS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., AND 10TH-ST.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAINTAIN THE SOVEREIGNTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP!

An American citizen yet languishes in an English prison for an alleged Irish political offence, and American citizens are executed in Cuba, almost under the guns of Federal ships of war, and without formalities of trial and before they had committed overt acts. Nevertheless, a Republican Secretary of State supinely sits in the State Department, and a Republican President with his General of our Army and his Admiral of our Navy, junket from watering-place to watering-place in holiday contempt of the outrages against American sovereignty. Shall such occurrences stand without at least indignant protest from a democratic people who, unfortunately in minority of administration, can do nothing to avert and redress insults by foreign Governments? The Democrats of New-York are therefore invited to meet in mass meeting in Tammany Hall and vicinity on MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 2, 1869, at 8 o'clock, to protest, in behalf of this great metropolis, against the weak administration of Federal affairs upon the great question of American citizenship. The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited to be present and address the meeting:

A. OAKEY HALL,
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
SAMUEL B. GARVIN,
LEON ABBETT,
ALG'N S. SULLIVAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS,
JOSEPH PAUL,
MAGNUS GROSS,
COL. JOHN WARREN,
AUGUST COSTELLO,
JOHN J. FREEDMAN,
EDWARD L. CAREY,
JOHN J. MULLALY,
PATRICK J. MEEHAN,
THOMAS C. FIELDS,
A. J. ROGERS,
and others.

By order Tammany General Committee.
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Chairman.
JOHN HOUGHTALIN, WM. HITCHMAN, Secretaries.

$100 PER DAY DISCONTINUED.

Having obtained an extensive and wide-spread sale for our "CENTURY" brand of Fine-Cut Chewing Tobacco, we desire to announce that we shall not pack daily $100 in the small tin-foil papers after this date, July 1, its merits being so favorably recognized that this inducement is no longer necessary. To avoid misapprehension, however, we would add that we shall continue to pack orders for elegant Meerschaum Pipes in our "YACHT CLUB" and "EUREKA" brands of Smoking Tobacco.
The "YACHT CLUB" is devoid of Nicotine, and cannot injure the health, and is especially recommended to people of sedentary occupations or nervous constitutions. The trade are invited to send for circulars. P. LORILLARD, New-York.

MONTANA.

THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 30, 1869.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCtion to the highest bidder, at 1 P. M. on the 30th of August next, the propeller steamtug *Stephen Decatur*, of 114 40-100 tons burden, said vessel is only six years old, is staunch and seaworthy, and ready for immediate service, is provided with one high-pressure engine of 26 inches diameter of cylinder, and 26 inch stroke. One high-pressure boiler 12½ feet long, 7 feet 4 inches diameter, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, (which, in February, 1868, when the vessel was last inspected, was subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 75 pounds per square inch,) and all the necessary equipment pertaining to vessels of her class.
The sale will take place at Pier No. 43 North River, and the purchaser will be responsible from the time of purchase.
Terms, 10 per cent. cash at time of sale, balance to be paid on the following day, when the vessel will be transferred to the purchaser. The vessel can be seen at any time at Pier No. 43 North River. There will also be sold at the same place, on the same date, two horses, and the following telegraph apparatus belonging to the Signal Department United States Army, and no longer required for the public service:
2 four-wheeled spring wagons.
2 two-wheeled carts.
2¼ miles 7 strand copper wire insulated with vulcanized rubbber.
4 field desks.
2 spirit lamps with reels, reel stands, &c., &c.
Also, a lot of condemned Quartermaster stores.
Terms, cash in United States currency. Purchasers must remove their property within 24 hours of time of purchase.
RUFUS INGALLS, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Asst. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 38TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.
The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.
The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.
Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.
The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," FOUNDED 1855

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau
To aid those who want well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who seek positions;
To give parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopened Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:
F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, JR., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.
Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular courses. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for partial courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline paternal but exact; expenses moderate; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

A FRENCH LADY, OF EXPERIENCE in teaching her own and the German languages, wishes to make a new engagement for the coming year in a young ladies' institute; good reference given. Address TEACHER, care Seminary, Hamilton, N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.— DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, remains open day and evening during August, to prepare pupils for Fall business. Ladies, secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 153 East 33d-st.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR sale. Inquire of Professor R. G. KIMBALL, No. 148 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF A GERMAN UNIVERSITY, with ten years' experience in this country as teacher of modern and ancient languages, music and drawing, wishes a situation in a first-class school, to which he would prove a valuable acquisition on account of his being a good English scholar and disciplinarian. Address OMEGA, Box 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF ABOUT ten years' successful experience, a situation as teacher or principal of a graded school; best of references furnished. Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 293 Bridgeport, Conn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, willing to go out of town for the Summer; none need apply who are not willing to wash for two nurses; the lady will be in town on Monday, Aug. 2, from 9 to 12 o'clock. Apply at No. 24 West 17th-st.

CORRESPONDENT.—WANTED BY A manufacturing and jobbing house a corresponding clerk, one who has heretofore performed such service. Address, with names of references, S. F., Box No. 5,460 Post Office.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN to work on farm, and woman to do housework. Address, with amount of wages required, A. L., Box No. 1,730 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A BOY IN THE OFFICE OF A wholesale hardware house; a good penman, quick and correct at figures. Address, in handwriting, J. H. B., Post Office Box No. 4,143. Salary $200.

BOY WANTED—IN THE DRY GOODS commission business; salary first year, $100. Address H., Box No. 1,391 New-York Post Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PLEASANT HOME AND GOOD home-made fare at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

FURNISHED FRONT AND BACK parlors and several small rooms to let to gentlemen, with gas and bath. No. 76 East 4th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E. [illegible], Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.
As a pleasant and healthful Summer resort, is unsurpassed by any on the Continent. Will be open to October. Terms, $4 per day; a liberal deduction for families. Parties can leave New-York by the Harlem Railroad trains at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., and in six hours arrive at Lebanon Springs.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISQUOI Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ONLY ONE LEFT OF THOSE superior four-story high-stoop brown-stone houses on the north side of 54th-st., 122 feet east of Madison-av.; house 22x55; lot 100.5; price $40,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises, or at No. 122 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE OF 49th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., six superior four-story brown-stone houses, 20 feet 10 inches by 56, lot half the block; price $35,000; possession immediately. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, 122 West 50th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—CORNER LOT BELOW PARK, 25.5x100, with party wall; also, desirable lots between Madison and 5th avs., suitable for immediate improvement; bargains. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE — NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.; house four stories, brown stone; lot 23 by 100; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house, particularly adapted for a school. Address B. S. H., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.— CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

HURL GATE IMPROVEMENTS.

TO OIL AND SUGAR REFINERS, OR VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.
FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., on the East River, opposite the lower part of Blackwell's Island, and within one mile of Hunter's Point Ferry, a splendid plot of ground, 200x410 feet, containing 32 full City lots, 200 feet of water front, bold shore.
In view of the improvements to be made at Hurl Gate, and the probability of a bridge across the East River over Blackwell's Island, this property is particularly worthy the attention of capitalists and manufacturers. It will be sold cheap without any restrictions. Apply only to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A desirable country seat on the north shore of Long Island, at Glen Cove, with from three to twenty-five acres of land under high cultivation; house furnished or unfurnished; spacious and complete in its appointments, such as gas, hot and cold water, baths, water closets, and steam for warming; abundance of fruit and shrubbery; first-class carriage-house and farm buildings, all of which are supplied with gas and water; within a few minutes' walk of steamboat dock and railroad depot; terms easy; possession immediately. Apply to WRIGHT DURYEA, at Glen Cove, or at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW splendid French-roof house containing 13 rooms, with all city modern improvements; lot 80x200; beautifully laid out; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and 20 minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Also, a new cottage containing seven rooms, well adapted for a small family; rent moderate. Inquire of S. N. MARSH, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

A NICE 33-ACRE PLACE, GOOD roomy house, splendid outbuildings; beautifully located; 2,000 fruit trees, choice varieties; near depot; 1¼ hours from City. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR PARTIALLY furnished, the first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 620 Lexington-av., between 53d and 54th sts., in best condition throughout. The house will not be shown without permit of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FACTORY TO LET OR FOR SALE on West 15th-st.; three lots; main building about 35x100 feet; brick stable, sheds, &c.; large yard; steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c.; heated with steam, and gaspipe and fixtures all through. Apply to JAMES P. DECKER, No. 44 Murray-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, RENT low, at No. 85 Nassau-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BOULEVARD front with from twelve to fourteen lots in the rear, situated between 59th and 106th sts. Address Box No. 2,203 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.
TUESDAY, AUG. 3,
AT 12 M.,
ABSOLUTE SALE,
by order of J. R. Gilmore, Esq., of
73 VERY DESIRABLE VILLA PLOTS,

AT ORANGE, N. J.,

beautifully situated on Scotland-st., directly south of Tremont-av., and within five minutes' walk of Montrose and Orange Valley Stations, from which sixteen trains run each way daily; 55 minutes from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. These lots are situated in the centre of THE LOVELY ORANGE VALLEY, are nicely shaded, and just at the base of the far-famed Orange Mountain, and in the immediate vicinity of the elegant residences of Messrs. Charles Gould, John G. Vose, and many other prominent New-York business men.
Also, on the same day, 33 VILLA PLOTS, four minutes' walk from THE BRICK CHURCH STATION, fifty minutes from New-York, and three minutes' walk from the Newark horse cars, churches, schools and stores, and entirely surrounded by the best improvements in Orange.
There will also be offered a desirable RESIDENCE, 30x60, lot 60x180, with great abundance of fruit, shade and ornamental shrubbery.
This is the first auction sale that has taken place in Orange, and great exertions will be made by the owners and auctioneers to make it one of the most agreeable and successful sales of the season. Special train from the foot of Barclay-st., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Free passes will be given to respectable parties upon personal application; no notice taken of boys or letters. Captain John S. Young, with an efficient force of attachés, will be on the train to eject all suspicious characters and boys. A collation will be furnished before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

SHOOTERS ISLAND AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 3d of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at their office, No. 135 Broadway, the valuable property known as SHOOTERS ISLAND, nine miles from New-York, and opposite Newark Bay, containing nine acres, with dock 100 feet long, and sufficient water for vessels of all sizes, with six substantial brick buildings in good order, the whole constituting a COMPLETE REFINERY, or well suited for any manufacturing business.
Terms and full particulars at office of auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 2,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
will make his first appearance in this City, after an absence of two years, in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Mr. Dion Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama, written expressly for Mr. Jefferson, founded on Washington Irving's story, and entitled
RIP VAN WINKLE;
Or, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
The play will be presented with every attention to detail, embracing

New Scenery	by	Witham & Lewis
New Costumes	by	Thomas Joyce
New Properties	by	Deuel and Assistants
New Machinery	by	Dunne and Assistants,

and a strong cast of Characters.
FIRST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AUG. 7, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers.......JARRETT & PALMER
MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1869,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

DAN BRYANT	as	SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY	as	MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE	as	ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES	as	FANNY POWER
ALEX. FITZGERALD	as	COL. O'GRADY
J. CARDEN	as	BEAMISH McCOOL
J. R. HEALEY	as	THE SECRETARY
C. H. ROCKWELL	as	MAJOR COFFIN
G. F. KETCHUM	as	THE SERGEANT
J. W. BRATONE	as	WINTERBOTTOM
J. M. BURKE, (with Jig)	as	KATY WALSH
G. C. CHARLES	as	OINY FARREL
N. McINTYRE	as	REGAN

SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS ALL NEW.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
Afternoon at 3½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA WILL APPEAR IN BOTH CONCERTS, in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ON FRIDAY NEXT, AUG. 6.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THEODORE THOMAS.
ONE HUNDREDTH CONCERT.

STETSON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
LA COTERIE, of New-York,
take pleasure in announcing that they have effected arrangements with the proprietor of the above-named hotel to give a
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 5, 1869.
The services of Mr. T. M. Seurer, costumer, have been secured, who is now at the Stetson House, with his extensive stock of costumes, dominos and masques.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.
ENGAGEMENT OF Mr. DE CORDOVA, (for one evening only.)
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUG. 4,
in the Grand Hall of the Continental Hotel, Mr. DE CORDOVA will deliver his celebrated lecture,
MISS JONES' WEDDING—NO CARDS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER for one week more. Mr. JAMES SMITH, Champion Walker, will walk one mile in seven minutes. JERRY L. DREW. GOOD FOR NOTHING.

SUMMER EVENING CONCERTS AT the Brooklyn Skating Rink, Clermont, near Myrtle-av., by DODWORTH'S UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. Commence at 8. Admission, 25 cents.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA RACES

Will commence on MONDAY, Aug. 16, 1869, and continue six days.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:
8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.
Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.
4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.
All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.
For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.
For Greycourt and Way, at 5:30 A. M., daily.
For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.
For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
* To Piermont only.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 26, 1869, a passenger train will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.
MAY 17, 1869.

EXCURSIONS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 52 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
SEVENTH WEEK. UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
BY GENERAL REQUEST, THE EVER POPULAR
EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE,
EAST LYNNE.
POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY, AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY MATINEE,
SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION..........50 CENTS.
SATURDAY, A POWERFUL BILL:
LUCRETIA BORGIA AND ANDY HANDY.
IN REHEARSAL, GREEN BUSHES.
SHORTLY, GRAND REVIVAL—SEA OF ICE.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
PRODUCTION OF ANOTHER NOVELTY.
MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869,
and
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
will be presented, for the first time at this establishment, Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's American satirical comedy, in four acts, entitled
SELF!
for which the
DISTINGUISHED ARTIST,
JOHN E. OWENS,
has been specially engaged to appear in his original character of
JOHN UNIT,
(for the first time in this City,)
supported by the following talented ladies and gentlemen:
MISS ANNIE DELAND,
her first appearance here,
MISS EFFIE GERMON, MISS AMELIA HARRIS, MISS FLORENCE STANLEY, MISS F. MORDAUNT, MR. OLIVER DOWD, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, and MR. W. R. FLOYD.
Incidental to the play an interior view of
A. T. STEWART'S DRY GOODS PALACE!

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

HARVEST HOME. HARVEST HOME.
KIRALFY TROUPE IN TWO GRAND DIVERTISSEMENTS.
GEO. L. FOX, (the unrivaled) CLOWN,
IN HIS NEW COMIC PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
Lots of Fun, Merry Jokes, and Rapid Changes.
Matinees 1½ Wednesday and Saturday.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be held between 63d and 64th sts., on 3d-av., in a structure so enlarged as to cover 400 feet by 170. It will be open for the reception of steam engines and other heavy machinery on the 15th of August; for the reception of other articles from the 1st to the 7th of September next, and to the public on the 8th. Persons desiring to exhibit works of art, labor-saving inventions and new products, can obtain circulars and blank applications for space by writing to S. D. TILLMAN, American Institute.

MUSICAL.

SCHREIBER CORNETS AND BAND Instruments are being adopted as the very best in every respect. During 1868 we sent out a large number of sets, subject to test on delivery. Not a single set has been returned. All have been accepted, and give great satisfaction. New factory is now in fine running order. Circulars on application.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO., Agents, No. 680 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For paving with Nicolson pavement Nineteenth-street, between the Third and Sixth avenues.
Second—For paving with Nicolson pavement Twenty-fourth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.
Third—For paving with Belgian pavement Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
Fourth—For building sewers between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between First and Fourth avenues.
Fifth—For paving with Belgian pavement Forty-seventh-street, between Seventh and Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
First—Both sides of Nineteenth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Second—Both sides of Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Third—Both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
Fourth—All the lots lying between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and between the First and Fourth avenues.
Fifth—Both sides of Forty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Tenth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.
We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:
First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.
Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and
Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT,
Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SARATOGA RACES.

A Fine Opening Day's Sport—Two Interesting Races.

Viley Wins the Four-Year-Old Sweepstakes—Helmbold Victorious.

The fifth annual race meeting at Saratoga commenced to-day under auspices of the most flattering character. The village is full of visitors, for the fashionable season culminates during the race week. The weather is delightfully fine, the sun being hid behind a dense vail of clouds, and a gentle breeze agreeably tempering the atmosphere. The grand stand was crowded with a large and highly fashionable assemblage, the presence of numbers of elegantly-dressed ladies adding to the interest and attractiveness of the scene. The most prominent turfmen of the United States were present, for the Saratoga meeting is the rallying point for the leading stables of the Southern, Western and Eastern States to come together and contend for the rich prizes that the Racing Association here offer for public competition. The track was in splendid order, and evidenced the care and attention expended on it by the able clerk of the course, Mr. CHARLES WHEATLEY. The judges were Governor BOWIE, of Maryland, President of the Baltimore Jockey Club; WILLIAM TRAVERS, President of the Saratoga Association, and CHARLES WOOLEY, President of the Buckeye Association. Messrs. J. S. WATSON and W. CONNOR were the official starters, and Messrs. J. SMITH, of Cincinnati, and NELLIGAN, of New-Orleans, timers.

There were two matches and a sweepstakes for four-year olds, two-mile heats, on the programme; but in one of the former, in which Mr. CAMERON'S bay filly *Miss Alice*, by *Leamington*, out of *Jerusalem*, was matched against Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD'S bay filly by *Censor*, out of *Pasta*, for $2,500, an unfortunate occurrence rendered the race void. Mr. CAMERON'S filly, while at exercise on the previous morning, balked on the track and ran violently against the fence, a large splinter penetrating her chest and killing her instantaneously. This was a serious loss to Mr. CAMERON, for the filly was one of great promise, and at the Jerome Park meeting this Spring, on her first appearance in public, won the great $10,000 match against Messrs. DENISON & CRAWFORD'S *Censor* colt, out of *The Gloamin*. The other match, between Mr. BELMONT'S ch. f. *Finesse*, 2 years, by *Lexington*, dam imp. *Filagree*, and Messrs. HUNTER & TRAVERS' ch. f. *Intrigue*, 2 years, by imp. *Balrownie*, dam *Jenny Rose*, for $5,000, ended in the latter paying forfeit.

The sweepstakes for four-year olds, $1,000 each, two-mile heats, was the first race that was run. The entries for it were H. P. MCGRATH'S br. m. *Biddy Malone*, BOWIE & HALL'S b. c. *Viley*, and T. G. MOORE'S g. c. *General Ewell*. The pools sold as follows: *Biddy Malone*, $100; *General Ewell*, $60, and *Viley* $35.

FIRST HEAT.—*General Ewell* was first off, with the favorite last, but in going around the turn the latter went past the other two, and carried on the running. At the quarter-pole *Biddy Malone* was leading *Viley* two lengths, with *General Ewell* a length behind the latter, and they ran thus along the backstretch and to the half-mile pole. On the lower stretch the favorite still kept a gap of two lengths open, and as they passed the stand on the first mile, in 1:54, the same positions were held. *General Ewell* now began to fall behind, and the heat was evidently confined to *Biddy Malone* and *Viley*. Going along the backstretch *Viley* closed rapidly on the favorite, and as they passed the half-mile pole he was at her saddle girths; the *General* ten lengths behind. *Biddy Malone* shook off *Viley* on the third quarter, but in coming up the homestretch the latter came again with a rush, collared and passed the favorite at the distance, and won the heat by two lengths, in 3:42½; *General Ewell* a dozen lengths behind.

SECOND HEAT.—*Viley* now became the favorite at $425 against $120 for *Biddy Malone*, and $115 for *General Ewell*. A good start was had, *Biddy Malone* showing a head on the turn, and when the quarter-pole was reached she was leading two lengths, with *Viley* and *General Ewell* head and head. They ran thus along the backstretch and to the half mile, *Biddy* still leading and the other two locked together. Along the third quarter the race between *Viley* and *General Ewell* was most exciting, for they were lapped at every stride, *Biddy Malone* leading them a length as they turned into the homestretch. At the distance *General Ewell* parted company with *Viley*, and collaring *Biddy Malone*, the pair ran locked under the string, two lengths before *Viley*. After rounding the turn *General Ewell* fell back beaten, and *Viley* closed a little on the filly, who was a length ahead at the quarter. *Viley* gradually gained along the backstretch, and at the half-mile was at her head. A magnificent race home now ensued, *Viley* at the distance slightly leading, and the rider of *Biddy* calling on her with whip and spur. His efforts were unavailing, for *Viley*, running gamely and resolutely, beat her to the stand by a length, in 3:43; *General Ewell* twenty lengths behind.

SUMMARY.

SARATOGA COURSE, July 31.—Private Sweepstakes, $1,000 each, two-mile heats.

Bowie & Hall's b. c. Viley 4 years	1	1
H. P. McGrath's br. f. Biddy Malone, 4 years	2	2
T. G. Moore's g. c. General Ewell, 4 years	3	3

Time—3:42½, 3:43.

SAME DAY.—Match $5,000. One mile.

A. Belmont's ch. f. Finesse, 2 years; received forfeit.
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Intrigue, 2 years; paid forfeit.

The Association gave a purse of $500 for a one and three-quarter mile dash, in consequence of the disappointment regarding other races, for which were entered LITTLEFIELD'S *Mitchell*, three years; SANFORD'S *King Henry*, three years; WELDON'S *Aldebaran*; O'DONNELL'S *General Duke*, four years; BABCOCK'S *Helmbold*, late *Dublin*, and SHEA'S *Climax*, aged. *Helmbold* beat *Climax* two lengths, *General Duke* was a bad third, *Mitchell* and *King Henry* were beaten off, *Aldebaran* was left at the post. Time, 3:13. *Climax* led for a mile and a quarter, when *Helmbold* took the lead. The betting before the false start was: *Climax*, $560; *Helmbold*, $450; *General Duke*, $120; *King Henry*, $100; *Aldebaran*, $90; *Mitchell*, $80. Previous to the race a false start occurred, and all except *Helmbold* ran three-quarters of a mile before stopping, and *Helmbold* became a decided favorite in consequence; the pool betting being very heavy, some amounting to $2,000 or $3,000. The prospects for the commencement of the regular meeting next Wednesday are brilliant.

New and Curious Process of Distillation.

An exhibition took place yesterday at the distillery of Mr. E. D. BANNISTER, of a new process of distillation invented by him, which, in the opinion of chemists present, is calculated to materially affect the immense whisky interests of the country, and so far revolutionize the manufacture of alcohol, spirits and whisky as to produce articles on which the Government tax can be honestly paid, and still leave a handsome profit to the manufacturer and dealer. The process, besides cheapening these articles, produces at a single distillation alcohol, spirits or whisky freer from fusel oil and other impurities than can be produced by the old process by repeated distillations. The invention, secured by letters patent, can be applied to the stills in common use, and at very little expense. The success of the exhibition yesterday was generally conceded by scientific gentlemen present.

The process is very simple, and interesting alike to manufacturers and scientific gentlemen, not to speak of the innumerable horde of "steady drinkers" who object to the large proportion of fusel oil which they imbibe in their "copper-distilled" beverages. The mash is placed in a common pine still, and heated until the spirits which it contains is vaporized, and passes into a small copper still charged with water, through which the wines are passed without boiling the water. The fusel oil, of course, rises to the top of the water and there remains, as the degree of heat is controlled by the continuous introduction of cold water and regulated by a thermometer.

Morristown (N. J.) Camp Meeting.

The Newark M. E. Conference Camp Meeting will be opened on the 23d of this month by Rev. JOHN S. FOSTER, under the auspices of the Camp Meeting Association. The grounds on which the meeting will be held, comprising thirty acres at Denville, near Morristown, have been purchased by the Association at a cost of $3,500. The tents, named after the Bishops of the Church, are letting at $20 each. An immense gathering is expected.

Newark and New York-Travel.

The contest for the carrying of passengers between the New-Jersey and the Newark and New York Railroads has been placed upon an equality, with respect to rates of fare, by a compromise between the two Companies. The rate over the Newark and New-York Railroad, it was promised, would be very low, the figure named for single trip tickets being fifteen cents. By the published schedule, however, it appears that the Company will charge twenty cents, and that excursion tickets will be sold at thirty-five cents—a figure only slightly lower than that charged by the New-Jersey Railroad. In accordance with the agreement which is said to have been made between the two Companies, the New-Jersey Railroad yesterday announced a reduction, their tickets being offered at the same prices as those demanded by the new road. This equality of rates, coupled with the advantages possessed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company in its three depots in Newark, will doubtless enable them to retain a large share of the passenger traffic.

BASE BALL.

Mutuals against Maryland—Defeat of the New-Yorkers.

After the complete victories of the Eckfords and Atlantics over the Maryland champions, it seemed certain that the latter would suffer another defeat when they met the famous Mutuals. Contrary to expectation, however, yesterday afternoon the Baltimore nine worsted the ex-champions of New-York by a score of 33 to 27, in a well contested game. This result greatly elated the Southern boys, and they left this City last night anything but crestfallen. They have gone to Philadelphia, where they are to play again, to-morrow and Tuesday, with the Keystones and Athletics.

Their match yesterday with the Mutuals came off at the Union Grounds, and was witnessed by nearly 2,000 spectators. The latter appeared in their new uniform of white flannel pantaloons, shirts, and caps, and dark green stockings, which was generally admired for its taste. The game was called at 3:5 o'clock, with the Marylands in the field, who in the first innings made a very poor show, missing four good chances to put out the Mutuals. In the second and third innings their fielding grew worse, and "muffs" were of frequent occurrence. They handled the bat well, however, and at the beginning of the fifth inning had scored 18 runs to 25 of their opponents'. The Mutuals were hardly better than the Marylands in the field, but struck more heavily.

From the fifth inning the game changed materially. The Marylands increased their score by 10 runs, while the Mutuals added but 1 to theirs. The latter here changed their pitcher from WOLTERS to SWANDELL, in hopes of keeping down the batting of the Marylands, and the latter also made changes, sending BUCK to first base and WORTHINGTON to third. At this stage the game was becoming interesting. The Marylands improved their field play, and batted SWANDELL'S balls nearly as easily as they did WOLTERS'. In the sixth inning they whitewashed the Mutuals very neatly and added 3 more runs to their score, which put them 5 ahead. There was much excitement now among the betting portion of the spectators, and all watched the continuance of the game with increased interest. The Mutuals had three more innings to pull up and defeat the Marylands, who were now doing their best to win the game, and every good play and every run on each side was greeted with cheers. But it was too late for the ex-champions to better themselves, and the victory was won by the Marylands. The defeat of the Mutuals was owing to the pitching of WOLTERS, who gave the Marylands just the balls they wanted.

The following is the score:

MUTUALS.	O.	R.	MARYLAND.	O.	R.
Hatfield, 3d b.	3	4	Hooper, r. f.	1	5
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	4	Goldsmith, 2d b.	3	4
Flanly, 2d b.	2	4	Cope, p.	3	4
C. Mills, c.	3	3	Sillman, s. s.	3	3
Swandell, l. f.	3	2	Mincher, l. f.	3	4
Norton, s. s.	3	3	Worthington, 1st b.	4	3
McMahon, r. f.	3	2	Buck, 3d b.	3	3
Wolters, p.	3	2	Lennon, c.	3	4
Eggler, c. f.	4	3	Armstrong, c. f.	4	3
Total	27	27	Total	27	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	4	13	7	1	1	0	1	0	0—27
Marylands	3	12	3	0	10	3	0	2	0—33

Time of Game—2 hours, 50 minutes.
Umpire—Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, of the Atlantics.

The May-Maher Forgery.

The marriage-certificate forgery case, which, at the time it was first noticed, created much excitement, has been brought up again by the arrest, on Friday last, of JAMES H. DONNELLY, of Hudson City, on a charge of perjury.

This action grows out of an old family quarrel between MICHAEL MAY and RICHARD W. MAHER, over some property of a deceased sister of MAHER, and sister-in-law of MAY, in Georgia. This woman had been the wife of THOMAS MAY, a brother of MICHAEL MAY, who had died some years prior to her death, and whose property she inherited. When she died MICHAEL MAY took possession of the property, but was subsequently ejected by MAHER. In order to show title to the property, MAY soon after devised with two relatives a conspiracy to prove a marriage between himself and the deceased woman. A forged certificate of a marriage purporting to have taken place between the parties on the 3d of May, 1866, before Justice DILLOWAY, was drawn; and through the coöperation of a boy then engaged in the Clerk's office of Hudson County, marked and filed as in June, 1866. A certified copy of this certificate was afterward got from the County Clerk, who was ignorant of what his boy had done; and under this copy MAY sought and was awarded possession of the Georgia property, then worth about $15,000, but subsequently sold in plots for a larger amount.

Mr. MAHER, advised by Justice MAIRES, of Hudson City, whom MAY had endeavored to bribe with $1,000 into coöperation with him in the villainous plot, took the certificate into Court to prove its genuineness. Interrogatories were sent by the Georgia Court into Hudson City. These were answered by JAMES H. DONNELLY, the man just arrested, and the answers sent back to Augusta. These proved its genuineness. MAHER afterward, at the instance of Justice MAIRES, had two of the conspirators arrested and tried, but no conviction was arrived at. The jurors, after fourteen hours' deliberation, decided that they were unable to agree and were discharged.

MAY and DONNELLY, at the time of the arrest of the tried conspirators, fled. No trace has been since got of MAY, nor had any been got of DONNELLY until Friday night, when he was taken into custody after a long chase first, and then a severe struggle, by Constable ONSLOW, under bench warrant.

The Tailors' Strike.

The strike of shop tailors presented no new features yesterday. With the exception of a few ludicrous scenes at the different shops on strike, at each of which a watch is stationed to warn men from taking out work, no disturbances occurred. Occasionally these watches would have a little difficulty with the porters and other employes of the proscribed shops, but were not interfered with by the Police. It appears that the latter are disposed to let the strikers alone so long as they do not disturb the public peace.

The Executive Committee was in session yesterday, as usual, receiving reports and issuing orders. At the Williamsburg Ferry, a watch of a dozen men was stationed to "post" the tailors coming from that vicinity. This watch business is extremely annoying and obnoxious to the employers, but they can do nothing to prevent it.

Last evening a crowded meeting was held at KARL'S, in Avenue A, when the present state of the strike and its prospective results were discussed. Short addresses were made encouraging the strikers to be firm and to persevere in the struggle. From present appearances the strike, which is now supported by nineteen shops, will continue some time longer, and may extend to the minor establishments in the trade. To-day a mass meeting in reference to this matter will be held at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

Card from Messrs. Elfelt, Levi & Co.

NO. 132 CHURCH-STREET, July 31, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We would politely ask you to correct two statements in to-day's issue of the TIMES.

The allegation that porters in our employ have roughly handled members of the Tailors' Union is without the least foundation of truth, and your general but by no means liberal allusion to the race that has a peculiar penchant for the "clothing trade," we do not wish to have applied to ourselves. We can give no better proof of the fairness which characterizes our dealings with our hands than to inform you that not one tailor has either refused our work or asked for higher wages. We remain, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

ELFELT, LEVI & CO.

A Counterfeit Operator Arrested.

JOHN FLYNN, a peddler, entered the lager beer saloon of HERMAN SCHROEDER, at No. 120 Greenwich-street, yesterday, when the bar-keeper, LUDWIG OLENBETTEL, purchased two bar aprons from him for $2, giving the peddler eight 25-cent stamps. FLYNN went away, but soon after entered the liquor store corner of Houston and Wooster streets, where he gave the stamps in exchange for a $2 bill. As the stamps were found to be all counterfeit, FLYNN was arrested. He explained his manner of getting possession of the stamps. OLENBETTEL was then taken in custody, and is held for examination before an United States Commissioner. FLYNN was discharged.

Movements of President Grant.

General GRANT, accompanied by HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, and General PORTER, arrived at the Astor House yesterday morning at 6:30, from Washington. Very few persons were aware of his arrival, and the President was allowed to retire in peace to his room, where he lay down for a couple of hours. At 8:30 he breakfasted and immediately started in a carriage for the Rector-street wharf, where he got on board the steamship *Neversink*, of the Delaware and Raritan line, for Long Branch.

Accident on the Long Island Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon, as the 4:30 Northport train on the Long Island Railroad was entering Jamaica, a young man, named EDWARD GORMLEY, of No. 377 Third-avenue, this City, attempted to get on board one of the cars, and in so doing lost his hold of the railing, and falling between two of the cars, had his left leg and foot horribly mangled. Dr. HENDRICKSON dressed his wound, and he may possibly survive without the affliction of having the limb amputated.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Imprisonment of Delinquents Justified by the Law.

The Authority Under which they are Thrust into Ludlow-street Jail.

A Few Words Explanatory of the Law—Who are the Sufferers—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

The recent arrest and imprisonment of one or two delinquent members of the National Guard, in this City, in consequence of their neglect to obey the mandates of regimental Courts-martial, has attracted considerable public attention, more especially among those classes who have no connection with or accurate knowledge of the working system of our uniformed militia. The idea that a citizen can be suddenly arrested by a Deputy Sheriff or Constable and imprisoned because he declines to pay his company dues and fines for the non-performance of duty, strikes many people as being decidedly antagonistic to the liberties of the citizen. The fact, also, that persons thus arrested can be thrust into that vile Ludlow-street Jail, makes the matter yet more serious in the minds of those who consider the question purely from a civic point of view. Yet the matter is capable of concise explanation, which will tend to disabuse the minds of those who consider the subject from one side only.

In the first place, the fact that the National Guard of the State of New-York is, in reality, a complete military organization, seems to be generally overlooked by those who are ostensibly opposed to the right of imprisonment as conferred by the laws governing our uniformed militia. As it stands at present, the New-York State National Guard is a model organization, and military men throughout the country invariably look to it for example and guidance in the matter of formation and regulation of armed and uniformed militia. What little has ever been done in the way of organizing a national militia has been in the direction of extending our militia system throughout the length and breadth of the land. Indeed, it was in furtherance of this great idea that our militia received the name of "National Guard." As a military organization the New-York State Militia must be governed by strict military law, else the whole fabric will naturally fall to pieces through a lack of discipline. But it will be said the laws of the National Guard as they stand at present are very arbitrary and repugnant to the general principles of our civic government. The only reply that can be made to this is that all military law is arbitrary, and it is necessary that it should be so, and this fact was fully acceded and concurred in during our late war as eminently proper. It is a natural deduction, therefore, that the laws governing the National Guard should be as arbitrary now as in time of war, or there is no use for laws at all.

Many persons of sober mind and unbiased judgment consider this power of imprisonment, as conferred by the law, to be an element of weakness in the organization of our militia, and one which will eventually lead to the demoralization if not disbandment of the entire body of National Guard troops. At first sight this view would seem a natural one, though it is soon dispelled by investigation, for the law will be found to be oppressive only upon those who have heedlessly entered the organization and subsequently refuse or neglect to perform the duty they know full well they are liable to be called on to perform. There are too many men in the National Guard who are willing to do duty as soldiers, merely to gratify their martial instincts, to ever permit the organization to droop or die; therefore the obstinacy of a few will not materially affect the general body.

Now let us consider this question in all its bearings, taking care, however, to give the military side a fair show. Chapter 477 of the laws of 1862 is an act to provide for the enrollment of the militia, the organization and discipline of the National Guard of the State of New-York, and for the public defence. In section 1 of this law it is declared that all able-bodied white male citizens, and persons of foreign birth, who shall have declared, on oath, their intention to become citizens under and in pursuance of the laws thereof, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting, among other classes, those who have performed military duty in the National or State service.

Section 20 provides that "The Commander-in-Chief of the militia of this State—who is the Governor of the State—shall organize and arrange the same, and the districts therefor, into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, troops, batteries and companies, and cause the same to be numbered as nearly in conformity to the laws of the United States as local circumstances and the public convenience may permit."

Section 25 states that "The organization of the National Guard shall conform to the provisions of the laws of the United States, and their system of discipline and exercise shall conform as nearly as may be to that of the army of the United States as it now is or may hereafter be prescribed by Congress."

Subsequent sections provide for the equipment and uniforming of the members of the regular militia, the State being obliged to furnish two uniforms during the term of service, and members electing to uniform themselves are allowed commutation therefor. In return for the privileges accorded members of the militia, and the expense accruing to the State in supporting the organization, each member is required to perform a requisite amount of military duty, in the shape of a certain number of drills and parades.

The law, in section 150, also provides that, "Every officer, non-commissioned officer, musician and private of any uniformed company, who shall unnecessarily neglect to appear on the days, at the time and place appointed for such duty, agreeably to the provisions of this act, shall be subject to such fines and penalties as are hereinafter provided."

In sections 173 and 174 the code states that "The military forces of this State, when in the actual service of the State in time of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof, shall, during their time of service, be entitled to the same pay, rations and allowances for clothing as are or may hereafter be established by law for the army of the United States; and there shall be paid to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be specially ordered to attend encampments, and sea and lake coast defense duty, the following sum each, for every day actually on duty: To all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, $1; to all commissioned officers of the line below the rank of Captain, $2; to all commanding officers of companies, $3; and so on in regular ratio of rank. It is also provided that the National Guard shall be liable for duty in the field in case of emergency or war.

These sections explicitly show that the National Guard is a regularly organized military body, and as such must be governed according to military law, which is necessarily an arbitrary one. The plea, therefore, that it is purely a social organization falls to the ground.

In relation to Courts-martial the law provides in sections from 205 to 231, that the commandant of each brigade may at any time appoint a regimental or battalion Court-martial for the trial of delinquents. The appointment of said Court shall be published in orders at least three weeks previous to the convening of the Court; and the officer appointing said Court shall fix the day on which it shall convene, and when convened, the Court may adjourn from time to time as shall become necessary for the transaction of business. The proceedings and sentence of every Court-martial shall, without delay, be delivered to the officer ordering the Court, who shall approve or disapprove thereof, within fifteen days thereafter, and shall give notice of his approval or disapproval to the President of such Court-martial and to the arresting officer. The sentence of any such Court-martial shall be according to the nature and degree of the offence, and according to military usage, but shall not extend further, in time of peace, than cashiering the officer convicted, and disqualifying him from holding any office in the militia of this State, and imposing a fine not exceeding $100.

The Court, when organized, shall have the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies, in the regiment or battalion for which it shall have been called, and shall have power to impose and direct to be levied all the fines to which non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates are declared to be subject by the provisions of this act. From the sentence of any such Court, imposing a fine for any offence, delinquency or deficiency, an appeal, if made within twenty days, shall be allowed to the officer instituting the Court, or to his successor in command, who may remit or mitigate such penalty or fine.

Delinquents have, it will be seen, ample opportunity for securing immunity from fine by taking advantage of the provisions of the law. Indeed there is no instance on record where a delinquent, having filed a proper excuse for the non-performance of duty, has been compelled to pay fine or suffer imprisonment. The utmost latitude is ever allowed to such persons, and the rigor of the law is only enforced where members proved insubordinate and defiant. Indeed we know of instances where the regimental commander has offered to remit all fines if the members who would consent to return to duty. It is only obstinate men who find the law enforced.

In accordance with the law all the expenses of such Courts-martial are paid out of the military fund of said regiment, and each officer to whom a warrant for the collection of fines may be directed, is entitled to fees, and is subject to the same penalties for any neglect, as are allowed and provided for on executions issued out of Justices' Courts. For all other services and commitments under this act, the sheriff, jailor and constables executing the same shall be entitled to the like fees as for similar services in other cases. All fines and penalties imposed by any regimental or battalion Court-martial, shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the Treasurer of the county. The Court-martial by which any delinquent is tried may excuse such delinquent if it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the Court that he has a reasonable excuse for such delinquency.

For the purpose of collecting such fines as may be imposed by any Court-martial authorized by this act, the President of the Court shall, within thirty days after the fines have been imposed, make a list of all the persons fined, designating the company to which they respectively belong, and the sums imposed as fines on each person, and shall draw his warrant, under his hand and seal, directed to any marshal, sheriff or constable of any city or county, (as the case may be,) thereby commanding him to levy such fine or fines, together with the costs of the goods and chattels of such delinquents. No property shall be exempt from the payment of such fines, *and in default of sufficient goods and chattels with which to satisfy the same, then to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the common jail of such city or county. Payment of all fines imposed by any Court-martial organized pursuant to the provisions of this act, for the trial of officers, may be enforced in like manner.*

So important of notice was this latter clause deemed by the Adjutant-General, that he publishes it in italics, in order that special attention might be directed thereto.

Such are the leading points of the military code of this State, and it would appear to be equable and just in all its provisions. The great trouble in this matter of delinquency is that many of our young men rush into the National Guard without making proper inquiry into the requirements of the service or the penalties laid down for neglect of duty. When any member takes advantage of the law in all its several bearings, he never has any trouble, for there are innumerable instances where members have had their fines remitted by showing good cause therefor, or even pleading ignorance. Having had considerable experience of the actual working of the National Guard system, we believe that no cases of arbitrary arrests or imprisonment would ever occur, were the delinquents to evince a proper spirit and not defy the authority of their officers. It is proposed, we understand, to contest the constitutionality of the law, and it is to be hoped that speedy action may be had in the matter, though it is difficult to see how the efficiency of the uniformed militia can be maintained unless there is some law to compel the performance of duty, voluntarily assumed, by those persons enrolling themselves in the National Guard. That we need a military force, liable for instant service in cases of emergency or not, there can be no doubt, and the better disciplined that force is, the more serviceable it will be when called upon to defend the public peace.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Considerable movement has recently been had in regard to a visit of the Twenty-second Regiment to the pleasant little village of Sing Sing. The corporate authorities have already tendered the officers of the Regiment an invitation to repeat their former visit, and it is anticipated that the command will make the proposed excursion in the early part of next month. The programme as at present sketched will consist of a dinner to the command, a battalion drill and dress parade, the festivities to conclude with a hop in the evening at one of the hotels.

The members of Company G, Eighth Regiment, who intend going on the excursion to Karl's Park, Morrisania, are requested to report at the armory, in fatigue uniform, both cross belts and white gloves, on Thursday next at 9:30 A. M. The Company will leave by the 11 A. M. boat from Peck-slip. The regular monthly meeting will be held at the armory on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when the final arrangements for the excursion will be made.

Captain Vose, of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, when in Providence, recently, waited upon the officers of the Providence Light Infantry, and tendered an invitation to their organization, on behalf of Companies B, D and G, of the Twenty-second Regiment, to pay a visit to this City, as the guests of those companies during their stay. The invitation was accepted, and it is understood that the visit will be made early in October, the Providence battalion to remain here two days.

The following changes are announced in the Forty-seventh Regiment: Lieutenant A. H. Doughty, elected Captain Co. B, vice Dunbar, resigned; Adjutant George E. Orton, Captain Co. D, vice Cooper, resigned; Lieutenant W. T. DeNyse, First Lieutenant Co. B, vice Doughty, promoted; and Sergent George Volck, Second Lieutenant Co. B, vice DeNyse, promoted; Sergeant-Major Guy F. Gosman, appointed Adjutant, vice George E. Orton, elected Captain of Co. D.

The Examining Board of the Forty-seventh Regiment, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Geery, Major Rogers and Adjutant Gosman, will meet on Tuesday evening next, at the armory, as well as on the first Tuesday of every month. The positions of Sergeant-Major, Hospital Steward and Sergeant Standard-bearers being vacant, members of the Regiment desirous of receiving such appointments will make application in writing to the Commandant of the Regiment, at once, and will appear before the Examining Board, on the evening of the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock. Sergeant McCormick, of Company A, having volunteered as Sergeant Standard-bearer, on the visit of the battalion to New-Haven, the Commandant has expressed his appreciation of the Sergeant's conduct on that occasion, and trusts that he may be enabled, should the Sergeant so desire, to announce him as a member of the non-commissioned staff.

The General Court-martial, for the trial of Colonel Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, Infantry, on charges preferred by the Second Brigade Commander, have held one meeting at the armory of the First Regiment Cavalry, West Thirteenth-street, where it organized, and adjourned to meet sometime in September.

Company K, of the Eighth Regiment, intend having a Summer-nights festival, on the 11th inst., when they include a visit to Theodore Thomas' Concerts, at the Central Park Garden. The members will attend in civic costume.

Adjutant Bush has been elected Major, in the Fifty-sixth Regiment, and has accepted the position tendered him.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Darrow, formerly of the Eighty-second Regiment N. Y. V., and late Captain of the Second Company of Continentals, of this City, will take place to-day from the receiving vaults in Green Wood Cemetery to their final resting place. The necessary escort to the remains of this gallant officer will be furnished by the Fourteenth of Brooklyn, six companies of which Regiment will parade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel De Bevoise.

THE M'CLELLAN-DOWLING CASE.

Decision of Judge Cardozo—Supreme Court, Special Term.

His Honor Judge CARDOZO has rendered an important decision in the McClellan-Dowling case. The following are its principal points:

It is very well settled in this State that a *mandamus* will not issue when there is another adequate remedy, but that the converse of that is not invariably true. Therefore, although except by that writ, a party may be remediless, that does not necessarily require that it should issue, but the application for it rests in the sound discretion of the Court, which will grant or refuse it according as the issuing or withholding it will best promote the ends of justice. Guided by these simple rules, there can be no difficulty in disposing of this motion. It is plain that a *mandamus* should not issue. The case fails to disclose any personal malevolence against the relator, but very clearly shows that Mr. Justice DOWLING and his associate, Mr. Justice KELLY, have long set themselves against a system which has become so notorious that none of us can shut our eyes to its existence—a system which drives many reputable men from Courts which formerly were graced by the learning and character of such men as the Hoffmans, the Grahams, the Bradys, the Blunts, the Sandfords and the O'Conors of our profession, and which should be honored by their legitimate successors, but who feel that the class against whom the action of the respondents is directed bring practice in the criminal Courts into dispute. Until this shameless conduct shall cease, and the disreputable practitioners are driven from among us, I see no safety for those of the poorer class who are charged with crime before the inferior criminal tribunals, unless, as I trust will be done, the Legislature, adopting the wise and humane suggestion in the *Tribune* of the 19th inst., shall interfere, and provide for the employment by the county of some reputable lawyer to protect that unfortunate class of citizens, just as we now protect the rights of the rest of the people of the State by employing a public prosecutor. If, in efforts directed against a system and a class, to guard the practice of the profession against the unworthy, an innocent individual should occasionally suffer temporarily, it is to be deplored, but I should still hesitate very long before attempting to control, by *mandamus*, the action of Magistrates who, even if it be conceded that they have exceeded the strict limit of their authority, are acting for the highest interests of the profession and the public, and deserve the greatest commendation and support. I think sound judicial discretion demands that, without passing upon the question of power in the Court below, I should say that I will not interfere by this extraordinary remedy, believing that it is better for the public that some temporary inconvenience and loss should be borne, even by a perfectly innocent individual, rather than that purposes so worthy should be at all thwarted by the action of this Court; especially when I can say, as I do to this relator, that I have confidence that when on a proper occasion his rights are presented to the Magistrates, they will be fully respected without the necessity of any interposition by this Court.

This Court should not issue for trifling reasons. A refusal to listen to the relator, in a single case, cannot alone be regardek as disbarring him, and therefore would not justify it. It might be a mere ebullition of temper, from which no human being is exempt, engendered, perhaps, by some temporary circumstance or feeling for which a writ of *mandamus* would be a very inappropriate remedy.

Even if the remarks attributed to the Justice were made by him, I am not at liberty to say that when the relator duly, on some proper occasion when he has business entitling him to it, asks recognition of his license to practice, it will not be accorded to him. I have no right to presume that a Magistrate will not perform his duty, even though he may have hastily or thoughtlessly expressed himself as to what his course would be, at a time when he was not called upon to act judicially. Until some act toward putting into execution the determination which the respondents are alleged to have expressed to exclude the relator from practice, has been done, I must presume that none such will occur; and, if not, a *mandamus* should not go to oblige them to retract language which they may have uttered. Until dereliction from duty on the part of a Magistrate clearly and positively appears by something more solemn than mere words, which may be spoken to-day and disregarded to-morrow—something more practical than a mere declaratio of an intent as to the future, which may be formed now, and changed before the time to put it into execution arrives—something, in respect to a subject like the present, at least like, for instance, as I have already said, a determination to exclude the relator from practice, exhibited either by an order duly entered, or by persistent refusals in cases where the relator was retained, and appeared and claimed his rights, or by some act of the Justice manifesting such determination. I think no case for this extraordinary remedy is made. Motion denied.

Fires Yesterday.

At 11:45 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the large four-story brick building No. 453 Broome-street, on the corner of Mercer-street, occupied by LEOPOLD WAGNER, dealer in fancy furs, on the first floor; by W. G. VAN DER ROEST, artificial flowers; PARMENTER BROTHERS, hatters; and by A. C. WHEATON & CO., fur hats. The flames were speedily extinguished by the firemen, though considerable damage was occasioned to the stocks of the occupants. The actual losses, of course, could not be ascertained.

At 12:30 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred at No. 848 Third-avenue, caused by the awning of JULIUS MEYER catching fire by some coals being thrown from an upper story.

At 7:40 P. M. a fire took place at No. 336 First-avenue, caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp, while being lighted. No damage.

At 8 P. M. another fire occurred at No. 301 Houston-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage trifling.

Fire at Trenton.

Messrs. HUTCHINSON & BROS'. saw-mill establishment, at the foot of Peace-street, in Trenton, N. J., was burned at midnight of Friday night. The loss amounted to $25,000, it is estimated, of which but $13,000 is said to have been insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Coroners' Cases.

JOHN SHAY, aged 33, died suddenly on Friday evening at No. 79 Mulberry-street while visiting a friend. His remains were removed to his late residence, No. 35 Baxter-street, where Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day over the remains of an unknown woman, aged 28, who died suddenly yesterday in Essex Market Prison from the effects of intemperance, she having been arrested while grossly intoxicated.

Attempted Suicide by a Woman.

LIZZIE BENNETT, aged 32, residing at No. 93 Greene-street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by taking Paris green. A physician was called in, who saved her life by an emetic, after which she was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

New-Jersey.

The corner-stone of a new Presbyterian church on Claremont-avenue, in Bergen City, will be laid on Tuesday afternoon next, at 5:30 o'clock, with appropriate services, conducted by Rev. Mr. FRENCH, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bergen City.

On and after to-morrow evening a ferry-boat will make half hourly trips between the Jersey City Ferry pier, at the foot of Montgomery-street, Jersey City, and the pier at the foot of Desbrosses-street, this City.

The rumors prevalent yesterday afternoon of the drowning, on Friday night, by the capsizing of a boat, of four persons, in the Hudson River, off Bull's Ferry, appear to be untrue. The arrival in Hoboken, yesterday afternoon, of the bodies of three parties, late residents of West Hoboken, who were drowned on Thursday last off Southampton beach, seems to have been the basis of the rumor.

The election for United States Senator, to succeed Senator CATTEL, which will take place in the Fall of 1870, is already beginning to excite the politicians. Governor RANDOLPH and Ex-Governor PARKER are prominently named for Democratic support. The Republicans will likely favor the reëlection of CATTEL.

Drs. QUIMBY and HOFFMAN, of Morristown, have been directed by Judge DALRYMPLE to examine young BRUEN, the Morris County murderer, to determine the state of his mind. The Judge has also ordered the impaneling of a jury for an investigation into the circumstances of the murder and the sanity of the murderer, on Tuesday next.

The Finance Committee of the Newark Board of Education report the expenditure of $56,900 97, leaving $63,896 93 available.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Chicago.

From the Chicago Journal, July 29.

Last evening A. H. VAN BUREN, Esq., a prominent citizen of Chicago, and a well-known underwriter, while descending the steps of the Briggs House, stumbled and fell some ten feet, striking his head upon the stone step, causing a fracture of the skull at the base of the brain. When taken up he was entirely unconscious. He lay in an unconscious state for several hours, sinking so low at times that life seemed extinct, and again rallying for a brief interval and breathing regularly, though feebly, until 10:30, when he died.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters and the Catholic Library Association, of which bodies Mr. VAN BUREN was a prominent member, hold meetings this afternoon to pass resolutions of respect and to take action in regard to his funeral.

Mr. VAN BUREN was born in Philadelphia about forty years ago. His father had been an eminently-successful merchant of that city, and had retired from business with the well-earned respect of the community. His mother was a woman of great accomplishments and universally beloved. Mr. VAN BUREN graduated at Brown University at an early age, and on leaving college selected medicine for a profession; but after completing a course of study, he removed to Cincinnati and commenced the insurance business, in which he ever since remained. He came to Chicago in 1855, and his career in this city has been a marked success.

When the war broke out Mr. VAN BUREN entered the army, and became the Adjutant of the regiment of which his intimate friend General BOOMER was Colonel. He was also for a time Adjutant at Camp Douglas, in this city. After the war was over, he resumed his former business, and was appointed Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, a position which he filled with marked ability.

On the 1st of July last, he virtually retired from business. His death seems the more sad from the fact that life opened to him a scene of quiet enjoyment in the society of relatives and friends, which promised to be full of repose and happiness. To those who know him it is inexpressibly sad that such a calamity should have come at such a time. The sole surviving members of Mr. VAN BUREN'S immediate family are Dr. VAN BUREN, the eminent surgeon of New-York, and THOMAS G. VAN BUREN, Esq., formerly of this city, now of Cleveland. He was unmarried, and was about 48 years of age.

The Reputed Harsh Treatment of Sailors on the United States Steamer Pawnee.

From the Boston Traveller, July 30.

The case of PATRICK O'BRIEN, RODERICK W. TURNER and JOHN A. SIMMONS, the seamen on board the *Pawnee* who were triced up so cruelly by the Lieutenant of that vessel, is getting ventilated in the courts. ROBERT SHORTER, upon whom a part of the gold and jewelry stolen from the surgeon of the ship was found, has been brought before United States Commissioner HACKETT, at Portsmouth, N. H., for examination. SEELEY, the Lieutenant, has been arrested on a civil action for damages, and given bail, but fled to escape arrest on a criminal warrant which the United States Marshal has for him. The men triced up by SEELEY have retained CHARLES COWLEY, Esq., the well-known Naval Judge-Advocate, as their counsel, who has preferred regular charges against SEELEY, and demanded a trial by a Naval General Court-martial. The charges are supported by the affidavits of the injured seamen, and are of so serious a nature that there can be little doubt that the Navy Department will order a Court-martial for the trial of SEELEY.

The Dental Convention at Saratoga.

The American Dental Convention meet at Saratoga, commencing on Tuesday next, and continuing through the week. This will be the ninth session of the Association, which is composed of delegates from dental societies throughout the United States. The average attendance is about 150, including most of the foremost dentists in the country.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 31—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W	Cloudy	71
Portland	W	Clear	66
Boston	N. W	Clear	72
New-York	W. N. W	Hazy	76
Philadelphia	N	Clear	71
Wilmington	N	Cloudy	74
Washington	N. E	Hazy	74
Fortress Monroe	E	Cloudy	72
Richmond	S. W	Clear	70
Oswego	W	Clear	69
Buffalo	S. W	Clear	70
Pittsburg	—	Clear, cool	66
Chicago	S. E	Clear	68
Mobile	W	Cloudy	80
New-Orleans	N. E	Cloudy	80
Key West	—	Cloudy	86
Havana	—	Clear	83
Augusta, Ga	E	Cloudy	78
Savannah	S. W	Cloudy	78
Charleston	S. E	Raining	80

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31—11 A. M.

Consols 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 83¾. Erie, 19¾. Illinois Centrals, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

PARIS, Saturday, July 31.

The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 72f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 31—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market is [illegible]; Middling Uplands, [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 31.

The market for Cotton closed last night quiet and steady at 151½f. ₱ cwt. for both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31.

Linseed Oil, £31 7s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, July 31—1 P. M.

The following are the closing prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	93⅛
Consols for account	93¼
United States Five-twenties	83¾
Erie shares	19¾
Illinois Centrals	94

Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 31—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at an advance of fully ⅛d. ₱ lb. for American descriptions. The sales to-day have largely exceeded the estimate made at the opening, aggregating fully 20,000 bales. The following are the closing figures: Middling Uplands, 12⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 13d.@13⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 31.

The market for Cotton opens active with an advance in prices. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 152f. ₱ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 152½f.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 31—Evening.

Cotton closed active, both on spot and to arrive.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 31—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 88¼@88⅜ for the issue of 1862.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Washington	July 22	Liverpool	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Germania	Aug. 3	New-York	Hamburg
China	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
Liberia	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Aug. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	Aug. 5	New-York	Bremen
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	New-York	Antwerp
City of Washington	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Denmark	Aug. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Aug. 7	New-York	London
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Aug. 5	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 31—*In steamship Columbia, for Glasgow and Liverpool.*—Alexander Beck, James Walker, William Boyd, Jas. Currie, Miss Currie, Mrs. Currie and 4 children, Abraham Morley, Andrew Pelichin, Paul Pelichin, J. A. Griffin, James W. McFelridge, D. Maclostey, William Hamilton, James Murray, John L. Everson, Henry D. Craven, Rev. Bishop Falsiner, Allen More, Alfred Millard, Mrs. Millard, Thos. W. Reid, Henry D. Barnard, Gardner Osgood, George H. Stearns, Miss S. H. Whitewell, Mrs. B. Whitwell, Miss Lizzie Piper, Mrs. L. Clark, Joseph T. Clark, Mrs. Parker, Miss E. M. Parker, Miss Gertrude Parker, Professor N. T. Allen, Mr. Allen, Miss F. Allen and 2 children, Mrs. J. F. Barrett, Miss Lucy Barrett, Miss E. W. Farley, Miss Gemima McGregor, Rev. Lucian Druse, Robert Stevenson, Miss Campbell, Mrs. M. Campbell, Miss C. Campbell, Mrs. H. Reid, Thomas W. Reid, Rev. W. Bleasdell, Mrs. Bleasdell, Rev. C. A. Leach, Wm. G. Young, Wm. J. Cochran, John Sloan, Wm. Maguire, Miss Higgins, K. L. Graham, Wilson Macdonald, John T. Findlay, Mrs. R. Findlay, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steamship Alaska, for Aspinwall.—James D. Cahill and wife, Jos. H. Hendricks, Miss P. Patch, S. James Garlin, wife and 2 infants, A. Sancedo, George C. King, Walter Field, Captain E. Smith, William Johnson, George Dijon, wife and daughter, Dr. Manuel Suero, Dr. V. P. Kanquit and 2 boys, Juan E. Lama, S. Sattler, wife, 3 children and servant, Z. Sosat, J. G. Waymasser, Adolph Courrachi, A. W. Clark, wife and servant, A. Cowlin, E. Figuerre, Master Gomez, D. A. Garcia, James Hoyt, B. Weis and wife, Lizardo Fissaro, Mrs. C. M. Ludlam, Mrs. B. Roony, Julius Pomted, Chas. Mercko, S. Lowenberg, Nelson Rowelly, Henry Frost, Chas. Hagerman, Bantista Collindin, T. Wilkins, Jno. Wilkins, Aleck Virian, Captain Lebom Howes, Mrs. J. J. Richards, Wm. Griffiths, W. M. Lewis, M. Noonan, Thos. Lynn, John Cummings, W. L. Adams, W. C. Dade, S. L. Dade, and 116 in the steerage.

JULY 31—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. A. D. Kelly, Miss B. Kelly, John McKeown and wife, Rev. H. V. Jardy, Rev. L. B. Kaspar, H. Levanwick, Mrs. Richard, W. J. McLurg, J. Jaques, Mme. E. Thivy, E. B. Mentyard, Mr. and Mrs. Bartran, W. J. Wilkinson, Captain T. G. Phillips, S. F. Smith, Mr. and Miss Peterson, Captain Oldstein.

JULY 31—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Miss Davis, Miss C. Davis, Miss Washburn, Miss Ellen Hodgkins, Mr. Gatty, John Rice, Mr. Davies, T. C. Chandler and wife, James Flynn and wife, James H. Williams, Dr. Whitehead, A. Macintosh, H. Simms, Mr. Green and wife, J. C. Park, Judge Field, Sir John Barrington, B. Berry, J. B. Swassey, J. M. Peebles, Mr. Thompson and wife, Antonio J. Amader, M. D., C. Mandall, R. H. Thompson, George Ripley, Henry A. Bromley, Sir Samuel Canning, A. C Bell, John Temple, Jos. Lloyd, Rudolph Voigt, Mr. Ingle, Mr. Ulman, C. Darton, P. Serg, Mr. Kembly, George Pearson, J. A. Cross, Mr. Beranger, Mrs. Yatty, servant and 2 children, Miss Clara Thompson and niece, Mr. Munkertrick, wife and 2 children, Miss Thompson, Miss Nettie Thompson, Mme. J. Dellepiane, son and daughter, W. S. Hicks, Samuel Hicks, James Lehigh, Robert Edgar, W. R. Fitzsimmons, Jos. Ulman.

In steamship Arizona, for San Francisco and Central America.—Gustavus Uhde, Andrew Rose, Charles Osborne, Benj. F. Brewer, Miss Libby Dougherty, Miss Mary Waldee, Mrs. Anna M. Wells, H. C. Houghton and wife, Mrs. Boyle and daughter, John Walls, Michael Batiken, Rev. Dr. George Burrows and wife, W. S. Pease, brother and sister, Colonel G. S. Backus and 3 friends, T. Parez Solden, M. Valeraine, Senor Cantalizo, Senor Movern, D. H. Davis, wife and child, E. Rohde, James Young, M. Hernandez, F. Dardane, C. W. Swift, Mrs. Gertrude Wiese, child, infant and female servant, Julius Zizold, M. Martinez, J. M. Gomar, A. Gessler, General T. S. Spaulding, Mrs. E. Blanche and daughter, Inbette de la Harpe, G. W. Woolhouse and wife, Mrs. Abigail Whidden, Mrs. B. Busby and 2 children, Mrs. Mary Halstead and infant, Matilda E. Whittaker, John Kelly, Victor Matthew, Ann Henderson, Jerome Barton, Henry F. Lup, James E. Downie, John McDermott and wife, Mrs. McCann, Chas. Velleneve and wife, Mrs. Eckle, Miss Mary Leroy, Mrs. Romar Deagt and 2 sons, Anna Kerchner and daughter, Mary and Catharine Keigel, Patrick J. Tyrell, Mrs. Mary Ann Duff, James Prushan, Margaret Barret and infant, Dan'l and Mary Desmond, D. B. Lovine, William Lothe, Dominico Palovlichini.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah.—J. M. Barnard, Jr., A. M. Christeri, D. G. White, D. R. Eldridge, W. P. Dockray, Mrs. Bhurtack and 2 children, Mrs. Hare and daughter, L. L. Brigham, R. W. Allen, G. Appie and son, B. L. Curtiss, Andres Fris, Mr. and Mrs. M. Daley, Joseph Westen, A. Borgenthal, Henry Ester, Miss E. Apple, Corporal E. Comstock, J. H. Caldwell, Robert Wright, Captain Whiteside, Miss S. Whiteside, Mrs. Julia Bunch, J. R. Root, Anastis Geddings and 2 children, Thomas Lenahan, Mrs. B. Chapman.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 31—*In steamship Hermann from Bremen.*—Mrs. M. S. Rice and children, G. Gramer and wife, Jno. Muller and wife, Ad. A. Son, Constantin Rosswag, S. Ullmann, F. W. Muser, Gebr. Gildemeister, John Smidt and wife, Otto Heinze and wife, Louise Girard and child, Emma Schirmer, Bruno Unkart and wife, Nathaniel Hess, Herm. Siefkes, Mme. Januschek, J. D. Bird, E. M. Knor, S. B. Druckelspill, L. Herzog, J. Maas, George Levinson, A. Pardee, Mrs. E. Pardee, E. Blackfield, Milme Ramcy, P. Merkel, J. Fach, O. Gassen, W. Mollmann, G. Lichtenstein, C. Naumann, H. Metz, J. Jacob, J. Sauer and wife, T. Schemann, Marie Bowsky, L. Alten, T. V. Ellert and family, G. Schleidt, D. Konig, Max Steinfield, G. Muller, L. von Rague, C. von Laer, Lina von Rague, Anna Becker, G. Engelbert, W. Schneider, M. Biehl, Marie Hoffmann, G. Steininger, A. Meyer, Louise Oetliger, A. Sonnenkalb, W. Franke, H. Bescheimen, J. Bischoff, J. Fatiee, Clara Fatiee, G. Benden, Berta Fercy, Margaret Benden, R. Smith, J. Fleury, W. Geelen, Johanna Geelen, M. Goldberg, W. Eiranebs, C. Grier, N. Gieske and family, John Beeken and 8 in family.

JULY 31—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow.*—E. H. Holbrook and lady, Miss M. Kerr, Miss Carpenter, Henry Sibrery, Wm. Wanliss, Mrs. and Miss Birrel, Edgeworth Johnston, Mr. Danks and lady, Mrs. R. M. Fleming and boy, Miss F. Clark, S. A. Wilson, E. Hussey and lady, Wm. M. Kirkpatrick, Thos. Darling, M. S. White, Miss Wilden, Mr. and Miss Miller, Francis King, Mrs. M. Imrie and 2 daughters, Peter Farrell, J. C. McBryde, W. Kerr, Mrs. Hamilton.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—G. P. Clark, P. H. Mallett, Miss Lizzie Bancroft, Mrs. R. F. Moody, Mrs. F. D. Clark, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, 4 children and servant, W. Tasker Smith, L. Carron, O. H. Green, M. J. Gallagher, J. H. Graybill, R. Burkett and wife, C. Lower, M. Cohen, H. Cohen, W. Warner, E. H. Cohen, Jr., W. E. Hamilton, A. E. Richardson, C. E. Lura, T. A. Bynnes, William Sirrine, James Davymin, T. T. Benning, Mrs. M. E. Benning, Miss Lou Sullivan, Miss E. F. Boequin, Mrs. S. P. Edmunds, two children and servant, J. Myers, Miss E. J. Richardson, Miss E. Cutter, C. Wall, W. G. Brown, Hon. J. Kelly, Peter Zang, wife and two children, and five in the steerage.

In steamship Magnolia, from Charleston.—Mrs. C. Knock and 4 children, Miss Georgina Burn, Miss M. J. Thomas, Miss M. A. Maher, Miss C Hayes, Mr. R. L. Brittoh and lady, Alfred Cook, Geo. A. Locke, W. P. Bellah, C. W. Gibb, C. A. Tyler, P. Haggerty and lady.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets..... 7 16 | Moon rises. 11 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 1 43 | Gov. Island, 2 32 | Hell Gate.. 3 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghen, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Crescent City, Hildreth, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Zoe, (Br.,) Clarke, Cow Bay, Snow & Richardson; Pioneer, (Br.,) Smith, Cow Bay, Snow & Richardson; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Mariposa, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; F. W. Bruce, Foster, Philadelphia.

Barks La Ciguena, Wheeler, Gibraltar for orders, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Speedwell, Patton, Gibraltar, P. Balen & Co.; Ada, (Br.,) Murphy, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; J. A. Borland, Baker, Genoa, J. A. Borland & Co.

Brigs Flora del Mare, (Br.,) Pellew, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Whittier, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Moulton, Fowler & Jova.

Schooners Anna Maria, (Br.,) Mitchell, Shulee, Snow & Richardson; Hannibal, (Br.,) Lainthall, Buenos Ayres, S. L. Merchant; M. H. Wyatt, Banks, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen July 17, via Southampton 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. July 27, lat. 45 30, lon. 44 40, passed bark "Clara Barrow," bound E.; 30th, lat. 41 06, lon. 67 20, passed steamship Rhein, hence for Bremen.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Alaska, Gray, Aspinwall July 26, with mails, mdse. and passengers to F. R. Baby. July 28, lat. 19 55 N., passed steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall; all well.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Louise Burns, (Ital.,) Russo, Catania, (Sicily,) 93 ds., with brimstone, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey. Experienced strong westerly winds in the Mediterranean. Passed Gibraltar June 2; since light variable winds and calms.

Ship Rozelle, (of Greenock,) Meldrum, Calcutta and Sands Head April 4, with mdse. to John D. Wood. Had light variable winds the entire passage. Passed the Cape of Good Hope June 5, St. Helena July 21, and crossed the equator July 1, in lon. 28 W. April 30, lat. 74 S., lon. 87 59 E., signaled ship Dorset, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Boston.

Bark Rosika, (Rus.) Sundelin, Glasgow 50 ds., with mdse. to Wendt, Tetens & Brockman. Had northerly winds and fine weather up to the Banks; since then light S. and S. W. winds and calms. July 16, lat. 42 long. 55 56, signalized ship Vanguard, bound East.

Bark Pleiades, Packard, Trindad 15 ds., with sugar to Latassa & Co.; vessel to Yates & Porterfield. Had fine weather.

Brig Timandra, (of Digby,) Hocksworth, Arroyo, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to Galway & Casado—vessel to Heney & Parker. July 23, lat. 28 42, lon. 70 58, spoke schooner Ben Borland for St. Kitts. Left in port brig Jeannette Forbes, ldg., and schr. Fanny Wells, from New-York, discharging.

Brig Afton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Yabacoa, P. R., 13 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to P. J. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Yankee Blade, Colby, New-Haven.

Brig A. M. B. Belfontaine, (Br.,) Cow Bay 13 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Brig Elise, (N. G.,) Steinhagen, Leghorn April 21, with mdse. to Wendt, Etens & Bockmann. Passed Gibraltar May 15. Had W. winds on the passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Uncle Sam, Christopher, Para 22 ds., with rubber, hides, &c., to Valentine, Estrella & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Alpha, (of Port Meday,) Bourk, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. de Rivera & Co.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Earl, Windsor, N. S. 12 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Alberti, Merriman, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Burma, Winslow, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. John Norris, (of Port Meday,) McConnell, Mayaguez, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to J. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine, Me.,) Hutchinson, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co. July 22, spoke schr. C. M. Newins, of and from New-York, for Ponce, P. R. Had light winds.

Schr. John Lymburner, (of Brookville,) Orcutt, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Bryan & Pease.

Schr. Georgia Todd, Boyd, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman. Is anchored in Flushing Bay.

Schr. Only Daughter, Headley, Georgetown, D. C., for Hoboken.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Goodale, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to A. Abbott.

Schr. Right Bower, Rogers, Savannah 5 ds., with lumber to A. R. Welden & Co.

Schr. David Baldwin, Holmes, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. V. Crowell, Feeny, South Amboy, for Fall River.

Schr. James Hoffman, Mason, New-Brunswick, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah J. Willetts, Bolt, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Sarah Wooster, Leland, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Maud Webster, Wentworth, Bangor, via New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Huntington, Lovell, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Hattie Low, Shearer, Salisbury, Md., for Fairhaven.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Reynolds, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Uncle Barter, ——, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Fenton, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. California, Clark, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 47, Reed, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie Tibbetts, Nash, Addison, via New-Haven.

Schr. Lewis Cass, Acken, Bridgeport, for New-Brunswick.

Schr. General Grant, Hunter, Branford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. E. Barnes, Barber, Bangor, via Newport.

Schr. Nicanor, Wood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. S. Camp, Bailey, Albany, for Derby.

Schr. E. Brazos, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. Manhattan, Willby, George's Banks.

Schr. D. L. Sturges, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Doe, Richardson, New-Haven.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. Maria Jane, Wells, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Josephine, Maxon, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. F. Dickens, Lewis, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Bellona, Smith, Norwalk.

Schr. David, Pearsall, Greenwich.

Schr. Benj. Butler, Fowler, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, light, S., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Brooklyn and Liverpool; Columbia, Glasgow; America, Bremen; Arizona, Aspinwall; Zoe, Cow Bay; Mercedita, Mobile; Crescent City and Mariposa, New-Orleans; San Salvador, Savannah; Champion, Charleston; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, &c.; ship Daniel Marcy, San Francisco.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Sld. steamships Manhattan, for New-York; Promotheus, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 31.—Arr. Prussian frigate Victorian, from Santiago de Cuba, bound to Norfolk. All well on board. Sld. brig Frances Jane, for Rio.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 28, P. M.—Arr. schrs. Lillie Rich, Philadelphia, for Wellfleet; Mary Price, Philadelphia, for Lynn; Emily H. Naylor, Philadelphia, for Salisbury; Garland, Philadelphia, for Boston; Z. Steelman, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Zeyla, Bangor, for Bridgeport; George S. Adams, Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Kathleen, (Br.,) New-Haven, for St. John, N. B.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, July 18.—Arr. steamships Tasmania, (Br.,) Leeds, Greytown, Royal Mail Steamship Co.; Alaska, Gray, New-York, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Darien, (Br.,) Peters, Liverpool; St. Thomas, (Br.,) Forthingall, Tampico; Shannon, (Br.,) Southampton, Royal Mail Steamship Co.; bark Magdalena, Searle, New-York, Panama Railroad Co.; schr. Ricka, ——, London.

Sld. steamships Arizona, Maury, New-York; Tampico, Galland, Jamaica; Tasmania, Leeds, Southampton; Alaska, Gray, New-York; barks Maggie Reynolds, Reynolds, Jamaica; Ferdinand, (Fr.,) Badin, Carthagena; brig B. Walters, (Br.,) Walters, Jamaica; schr. Starlight, Robinson, Pensacola.

Spoken, &c.

Charles Moody—Schr., for New-York, July 7, in the River.

North America—Steamship, for New-York, July 8, in the River.

Storm—Bark, (Br.,) July 25, lat. 29 17, lon. 71 37 W., from Alligator Pond, for Hamburg.

Augusta May—Bark, from Madras for London, May 20, lat. 27 54 S., lon. 47 32 E.

Antelope—Ship, from Rangoon for Liverpool, May 25, lat 30 26 S., lon. 35 20 E., 47 ds. out.

Thomas Seldon—Ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, May 30, lat. 32 29 S., lon. 29 14, 63 ds. out.

City of Brussels—Ship, from Bombay for Havre, June 14, lat. 23 05 S., lon. 20 25 E., 62 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

GLASGOW, July 31.—The steamship Iowa, of the Anchor Line, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31.—The steamship Allemannia, from New-York for Bremen, arrived at this port at noon to-day.

FANS! FANS!

IMPORTER'S STOCK AT RETAIL.
ALEX. M. HAYS & CO.,
NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE,
OFFER AT RETAIL
THEIR IMPORTATIONS OF
FANS!
COMPRISING THE LARGEST AND
RICHEST ASSORTMENT IN THE
CITY AT PRICES
BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 459, July 31, 1869.
46, 38, 60, 45, 35, 41, 23, 58, 47, 13, 67, 52, 48.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 460, July 31, 1869.
71, 27, 2, 62, 39, 78, 26, 13, 68, 35, 61, 42, 40.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 483, July 31, 1869.
51, 5, 16, 41, 8, 40, 28, 27, 59, 62, 37, 12, 75.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 484, July 31, 1869.
21, 69, 61, 2, 8, 38, 1, 6, 32, 13, 47, 18, 70.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.